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# NEIGHBOURS

The United States and Canada

Tony Burley

Harold Skolrood



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# Neighbours











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Harold Skolrood



Globe/Modern Curriculum Press

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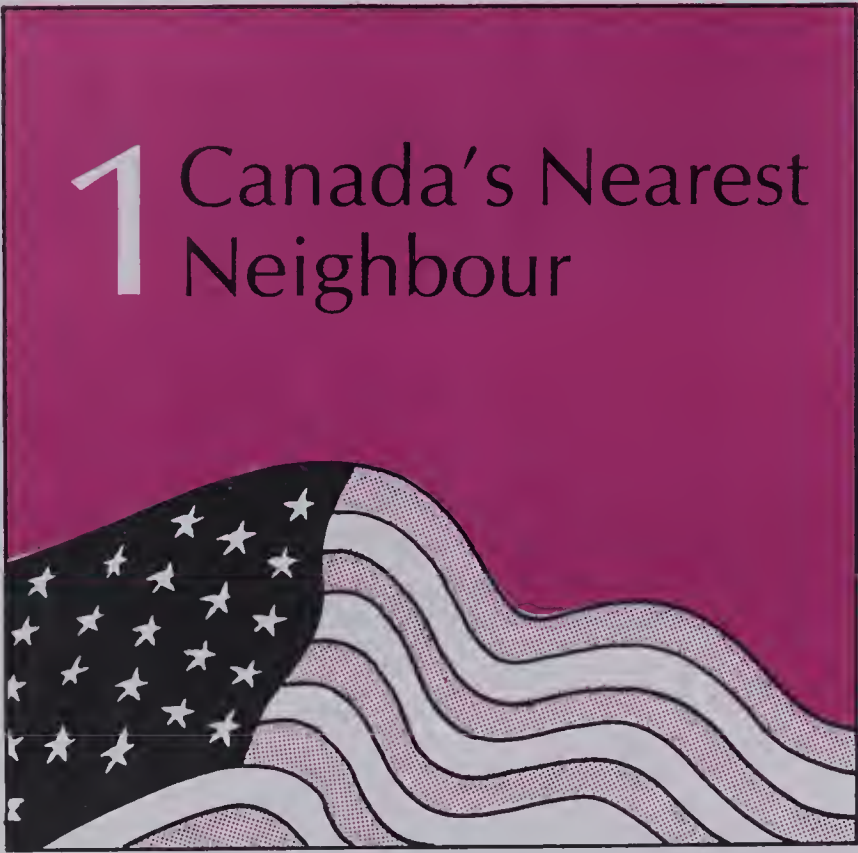
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# How does the United States influence you?

Gosh! Am I thirsty!  
Have you ever felt this way after playing a game? Suppose a friend handed you a *soda* or a *malt* to quench your thirst? Would it make any difference to you if your friend said *soda* instead of *pop* or *malt* instead of *milkshake*? To whom would you be speaking? Would your friend be a Canadian? More likely, your friend would be an American, as people living in the United States are called.  
Americans use many words and expressions that are slightly different from those Canadians use. Some examples are shown in the box.

Differences in Terms	
American	Canadian
Soda	Pop
Malt	Milkshake
Sofa	Chesterfield
Napkin	Serviette
Franks	Wieners
Sneakers	Runners
Park ranger	Warden
Zip code	Postal code
French fries	Chips

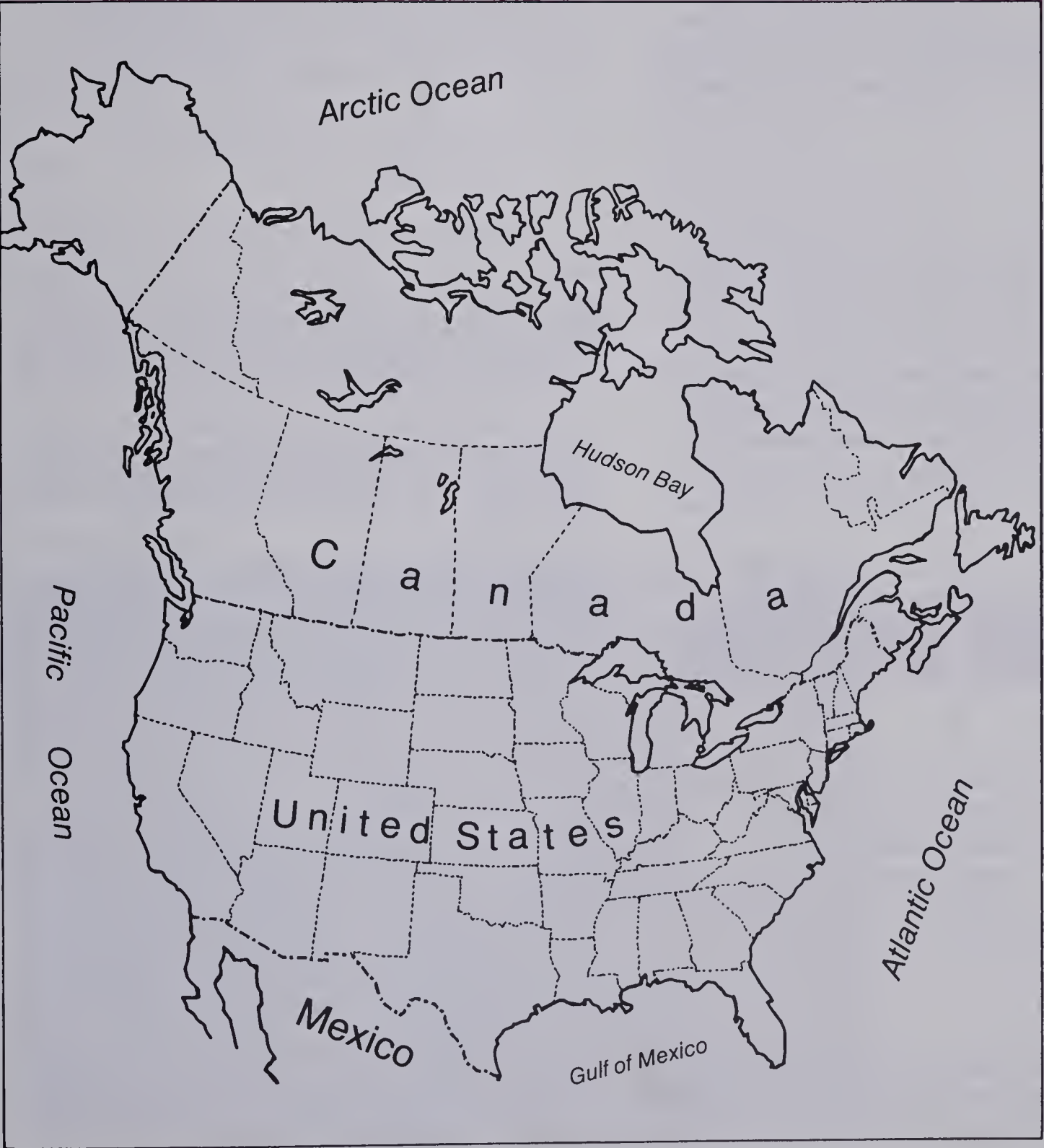
Often, Americans spell words differently from the way Canadians do. For example, Canadians spell *centre*, *metre*, and *neighbour* differently. Americans spell these words as *center*, *meter*, and *neighbor*.  
Sometimes, Americans and Canadians pronounce words differently. For example, Americans tend to pronounce "tuna" as "too-na", while Canadians usually pronounce it "tyou-na".  
Have you travelled in the United States? Each year, thousands of Americans and Canadians cross the border. People travel back and forth for business and pleasure. When you were in the United States, did you see Americans as being really different from Canadians? Probably not. We speak the same language, although sometimes our accents are different. We dress much the same. We drive the same types of cars. We eat the same kinds of food. We enjoy the same kinds of movies.  
Sports is another area where Americans and Canadians have much in common. What is your favourite sport? Chances are that it is a sport also played in the United States. Basketball was invented by James A. Naismith, a Canadian living in the United States. It is played professionally more often there than in Canada. Ice hockey is a Canadian sport that is important in the United States. The National Hockey League started in Canada, but now most of the teams are located in the United States. Can you name them? Baseball was started in the United States, but Canada now has teams in the major baseball leagues. It is interesting to note that most of the professional hockey players in the United States are Canadian, while most of the professional baseball players in Canada are American. What has happened in other sports?  
Which is your favourite television program? Does it come from an American or Canadian station? Look at a TV schedule for your area. Some of the programs listed are American, and some are Canadian. How does American television influence you?

# Questions and Activities

1. Make a list of places you have visited or would like to visit in the United States. Use a chart like this one to record answers. When you have finished, compare your chart with the charts your classmates have prepared.

Where?	Why?	What's Interesting?
(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)	(3)

- 2. Do you think that the United States influences your own life? How?
- 3. Make a list of the television programs you and your family like to watch during one week. Which are American? Which are Canadian?
- 4. Give three reasons why you think it is important for Americans and Canadians to be good neighbours and to be friendly with each other.
- 5. Look around your home for items that were made in the United States. Make a list of the ones you find. Are there many?





# How important is the United States to Canada?

The United States and Canada are linked in many ways. One of the ways is this. Every year, many Canadians travel to the United States for a visit or to live. In turn, many Americans come to visit or settle in Canada. The governments of the two countries have made special arrangements to allow their citizens to do this.

The governments of Canada and the United States do not always agree, but they usually try to settle their disagreements peacefully. As a result, the two countries have a long history of sharing and of solving problems that affect both of them. Here are some examples.

## Trade

The United States and Canada trade more with each other than with any other country. Canadians buy many goods from Americans, such as cars, electronic equipment, fresh fruits and vegetables, clothing, and medical supplies. In fact, about 70 per cent of the goods brought into Canada come from the United States. In turn, the United States buys a variety of goods from Canada, especially raw materials such as iron ore, copper, aluminum, zinc, wood pulp, and fertilizer.

Canada's Exports and Imports			
Exports Leaving Canada		Imports Coming into Canada	
(\$ Billion)		(\$ Billion)	
1979		1979	
United States	43 244	United States	45 203
Japan	4 081	Japan	2 153
United Kingdom	2 589	United Kingdom	1 926
West Germany	1 368	Venezuela	1 557
Netherlands	1 080	West Germany	1 530

## Energy

The map shows that Canada and the United States depend on each other for energy resources. What types of energy are being shared?



This map shows the route the Alaska Highway pipeline will likely take. How might a major oil spill along the pipeline affect the people living close by?

The United States has five per cent of the world's population but uses 30 per cent of the world's energy supply. It buys electricity, natural gas, and oil from Canada.

In return, Canada buys coal from the United States. Most of it comes from the Appalachian region and is used by industry in Ontario. It is cheaper to import coal from the United States for industry in eastern Canada than to haul it by rail from western Canada.

## Defence

In the 1950s, the United States and Canada formed the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). It has radar stations across the north from Alaska to Greenland. (Its headquarters are near Boulder, Colorado.) These stations are part of an early warning system to spot enemy planes approaching North America from the north. Canada and the United States also co-operated during World War I (1914-1918), World War II (1939-1945), and the Korean War (1950-1953).



# Fisheries

Fishing is an important industry for both countries. Canadians sell 70 per cent of the fish they catch to the United States. The two countries have signed treaties to protect certain types of fish, such as halibut and salmon. However, Canadians and Americans do not always agree about the fisheries. This is one area in which there are problems to be solved.

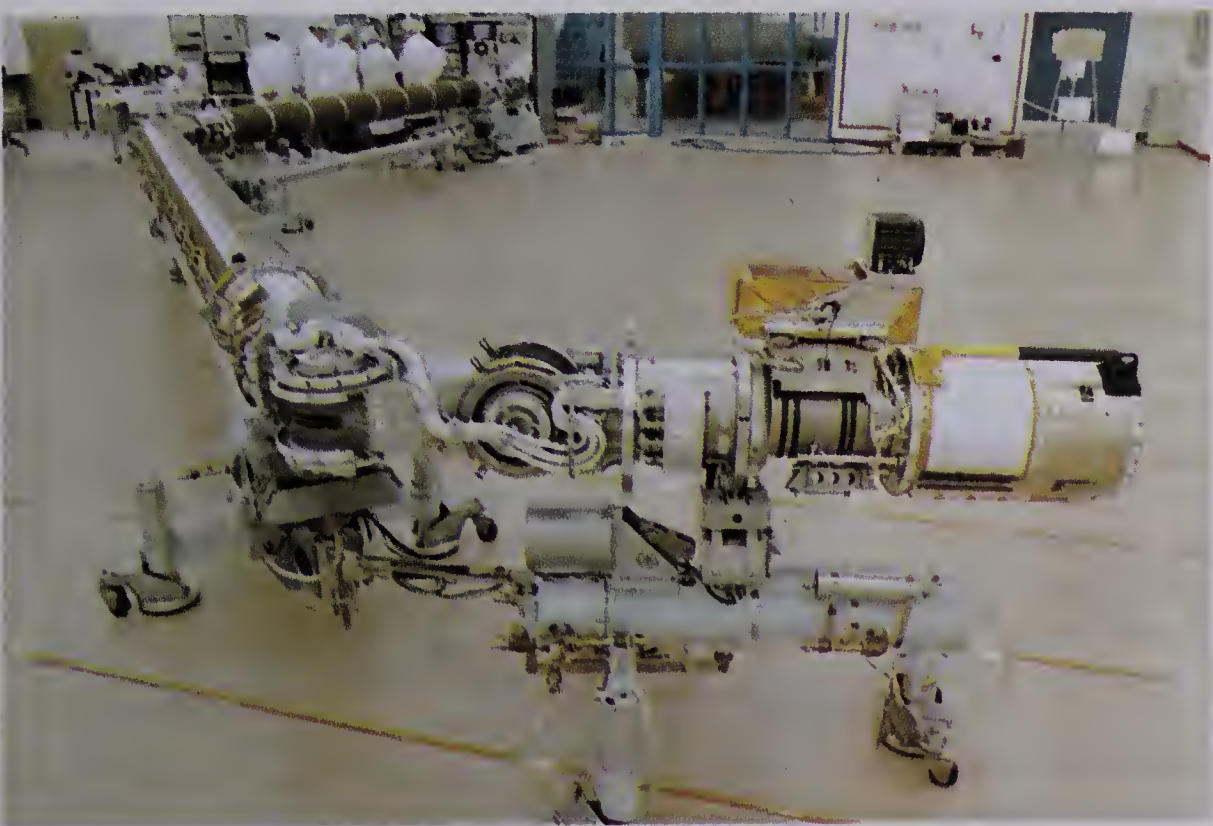
# Culture

Many of the books, magazines, movies, and television programs that Canadians enjoy are produced in the United States. In recent years, Canadians have become concerned about the effect of this on the Canadian way of life. Can you think of some other examples of American influence on the Canadian way of life?

# Space

Canadians and Americans have co-operated in space. For example, American rockets were used to put the Canadian Alouette and Anik satellites into orbit. Canadarm, a mechanical arm designed to load and unload American space shuttles at space stations, was developed by a Canadian company.

Canadarm's proper name is Remote Manipulator System (RMS). Here, it is being tested at the Spar Aerospace plant near Toronto. In 1981, it was tested by the *Columbia* in space. (Photo: Spar Aerospace Limited.)



# Concerns

The United States is of great importance to Canada. As you read through this book, look for information which will help you think about and understand the problems and goals that we share. The last chapter will look at some of the areas which cause concern to the two countries.

# Questions and Activities

- 1. Through which provinces and states does the pipeline pass?
- 2. Copy this chart in your notebook, and then fill in the column under *Country*.

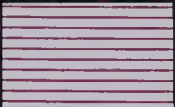
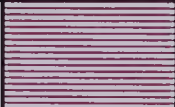






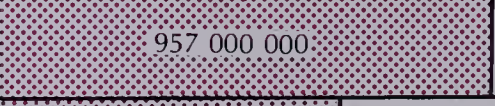


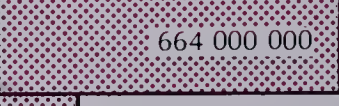









Item	Country of Origin
Favourite breakfast food	
Favourite singer	
Favourite musical group	
Make of family car	
Brand of blue jeans	

- 3. Make a list of service stations in your neighbourhood. Which are owned by Americans?
- 4. How does the United States affect the way you live? Give at least five examples.
- 5. Study the chart of Canada's Exports and Imports. Make a bar graph to show with whom Canada trades.

# How important is the United States to the world?

The United States is one of the most powerful nations in the world today. Yet, it is a very young country. But in the two hundred years since it was formed, the United States has developed its resources to a high level.

Look at the charts. How does the land area of the United States compare with that of other countries? Where does the United States fit in terms of population?

Country	Surface Area in Square Kilometres (Counting Land & Water)		Land Area in Square Kilometres (Counting Land Only)		Population	
Brazil		8 511 965		8 215 000		122 000 000
Canada		9 976 139		8 900 000		24 000 000
China		9 561 000		9 225 000		957 000 000
India		3 183 643		3 150 000		664 000 000
Indonesia		1 919 270		1 437 500		152 000 000
U.S.A.		9 519 617		9 037 500		224 000 000
U.S.S.R.		22 274 900		21 625 000		266 000 000

The United States produces 25 per cent of all the world's goods and services. At the same time, it uses more paper, rubber, and cotton than any other country. It ranks first in the production of coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, electrical energy, lead, sulphur, salt, and copper.

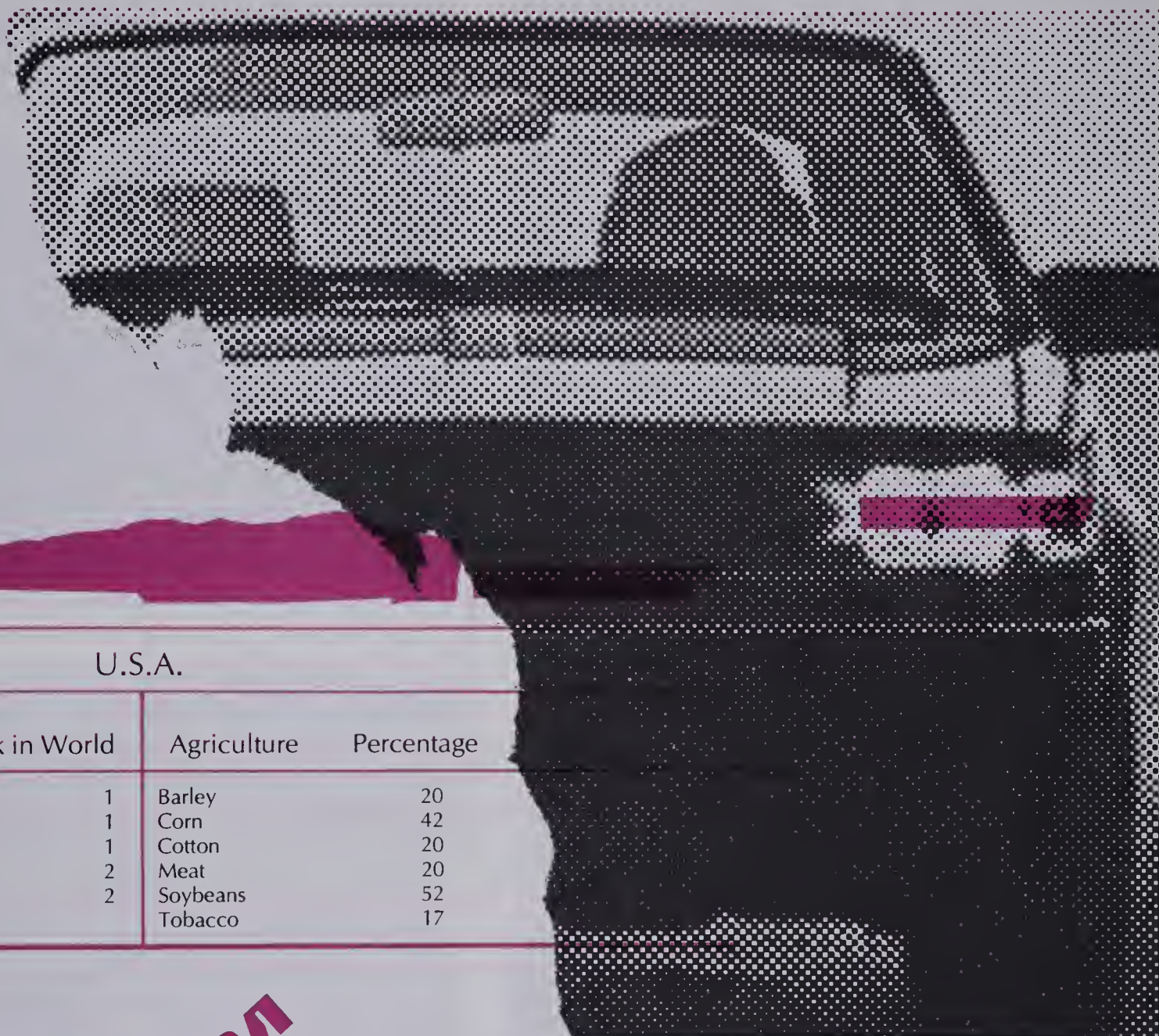
Americans have had a strong influence on the lives of many people in the world. They have made popular such things as blue jeans, CocaCola, hamburgers, TV movies, comic books, records, and movies.

The United States is a country in which the rights and freedoms of individuals are believed to be im-

portant. The United States has fought in wars because it believed that it was defending the freedom of individuals. It also co-operates with other countries in many areas of defence.

American companies, like Exxon, Woolworth, and IBM, own property and do business in many parts of the world. The United States has been a leader in atomic research, space travel, medicine, electrical energy, and aircraft production.





### U.S.A.

Product	Rank in World	Agriculture	Percentage
Aluminum	1	Barley	20
Automobiles	1	Corn	42
Computers	1	Cotton	20
Steel, TV Sets	2	Meat	20
Tobacco	2	Soybeans	52
		Tobacco	17



### Questions and Activities

1. Which countries are larger in size than the United States? Which have more people?
2. The United States leads the world in production of many goods. Name four products.
3. If you were the leader of a poor country, would you encourage a large American company, such as General Motors, to build a factory in your country? Why?
4. Can you think of three ways in which American influences have been good for the rest of the world? Discuss.
5. Can you think of three ways in which American influences have *not* been good for the rest of the world? Discuss.



# What is interesting about the United States?

The United States is a land of differences. There are great differences in the landscape, the climate, and the people from region to region.

In the west, the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas stand out in the Cordillera region. Deep valleys and high, flat plateaus separate the mountain ranges.

The Appalachian Highlands with its Adirondacks, Blue Ridge, and Great Smokey Mountains attract many visitors to the eastern part of the United States.

Visitors also flock to see the Grand Canyon on the Colorado River, Niagara Falls, the Geysers of Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Tetons, and the Rockies in Glacier National Park. The volcanic basin that is Crater Lake (Oregon) and the Redwood forests and Yosemite National Park in California have a natural beauty all their own.

No matter where you go in the U.S.A., there is beautiful scenery and interesting things to see and do. What would you choose? (Photos: U.S. Travel Service.)





The territory of the United States stretches from the Arctic to the equator. Thus, it has many different types of climate. A blizzard can be blowing in Alaska, while the beaches of Florida and Hawaii are warm and sunny.

City	Average Temperature (°C)	
	January	July
Anchorage	-11	14
Great Falls	-7	21
Honolulu	22	26
Los Angeles	13	22
Miami	20	25
New York	1	25

There are differences from state to state, just as there are differences from province to province in Canada. For example, the United States government makes laws for the country as a whole, but each state has a governor and legislature to make other laws for the state itself. Each state has its own flag, song, animal, bird, and motto, and each has at least one state university.

The states vary in size. Texas is 250 times larger than Rhode Island. Alaska has fewer than one person per 2.5 km<sup>2</sup> while New Jersey has nearly 400 people per 1.0 km<sup>2</sup>.

The people of the United States came from many different countries. When Europeans first arrived in North America, they found Indians already living here. There were many tribes, each with its own customs and language.

The first European settlers came for many different reasons. Some sought freedom to worship God as they chose. Others wanted a chance to make a better living. Some sought the adventure and excitement that a new land can offer. Still others were brought against their wishes as slaves. Today, the people we know as Americans celebrate their origins through folk songs, music, dance, special restaurants, and colourful festivals.



Americans, like everyone else, enjoy the colour and excitement of parades and festivals. How does your family celebrate its cultural background? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



### Questions and Activities

1. What are the three main areas of differences within the United States?
2. What is the difference between the average January temperatures for Anchorage and Miami? for New York and Honolulu?
3. Look at the chart and photographs. List three things that you think describe the United States. Explain your choices.
4. What do you think makes the United States an interesting country to study? Why?



## 2 The United States — The Land and Its People



### What are the geographic regions of the United States?

What does the land where you live look like? Is it flat, level plain? Does it have mountains or hills? Are you on a plateau that is high and fairly level? What name is given to the physical region in which you live?

Now, look at the map of North America. Find the natural regions of the United States. You will see that many of the natural regions of North America are

common to both Canada and the United States. Can you name them?

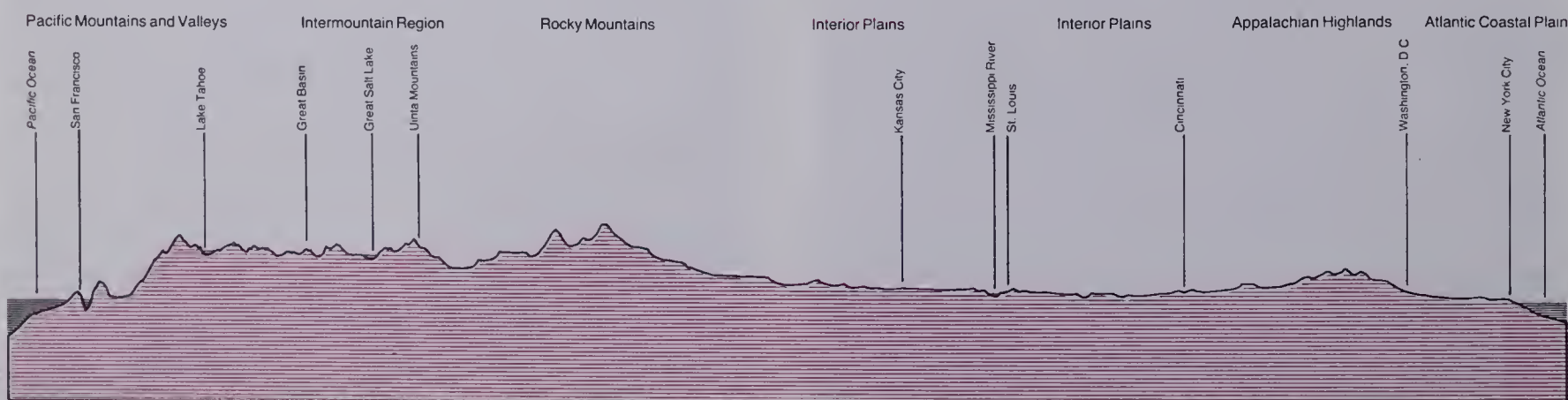
Find the Atlantic Coastal Plain along the eastern coast of the United States. It extends from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, down the eastern and southern coasts into Florida. In some states, like Maryland, it is narrow. In parts of Florida, it is very low. The rain water will not drain off. Swamps are formed. The largest swamp is the Everglades in southern Florida.

West from the Atlantic Coastal Plain is a plateau, or upland region, called the Piedmont. The Piedmont gives way to the Appalachian Highlands. Many mountain ranges and fertile valleys make up the Appalachian region. Among the many fertile valleys is the Great Valley west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Travelling west from the Appalachians brings us to the middle of the United States. For the most part, the land is flat. Some is rolling and even slightly hilly. The land rises slowly to the west. This is part of the great Interior Plains region of North America. The flatness of the southern part of this region is interrupted by the Interior Highlands of the Ozark Mountains. The Mississippi River and its tributaries flow through the Interior Plains. This part of the Interior Plain is known as the Mississippi Drainage Basin.

The western part of the United States is covered by a mixture of mountains, plateaus, and valleys that stretch from Alaska to South America. This region is called the Cordillera. There are many mountain ranges, but the Rockies and Sierra Nevada are most noticeable. The highest peak is Mt. McKinley (6194 m above sea level) in Alaska. The lowest place is Death Valley, California (86 m *below* sea level). In some places near the Pacific Ocean, the mountains go down to the ocean.

This cross-section shows the natural land formations of the United States. Which one is most like the land formation in your area?





## Questions and Activities

1. Make a list of the main natural regions of the United States.
2. Name five important rivers.
3. Which natural region in the United States is most like the one in which you live in Canada?
4. Find some mountain ranges in Canada that are part of the Cordillera region. What are the names?
5. If you were to move to the United States and could decide where you were going to live, where would it be? Why?





# What is the climate and vegetation like in the United States?

All living creatures are affected by climate. *Climate* is the average weather that a place has year after year. It is made up of the average precipitation (rain, hail, and snow), temperature, winds, and sunshine. For example, Phoenix, Arizona, has hot, dry summers and cool, dry winters with little wind and lots of sunshine. New York City, on the other hand, usually has warm, humid summers and cold, snowy winters.

Why do different places have different climates? Climate is affected by many factors. One of the most important is *latitude*. This is the distance a place is north or south of the equator. The amount of heat an area gets depends on the angle of the sun's rays when they strike the earth. Over the equator, the sun shines almost straight down. So, lands along the equator have hot climates. Towards the North and South Poles, however, the sun's rays are slanted when they strike the earth in summer. Thus, areas

near the Poles usually have cooler climates.

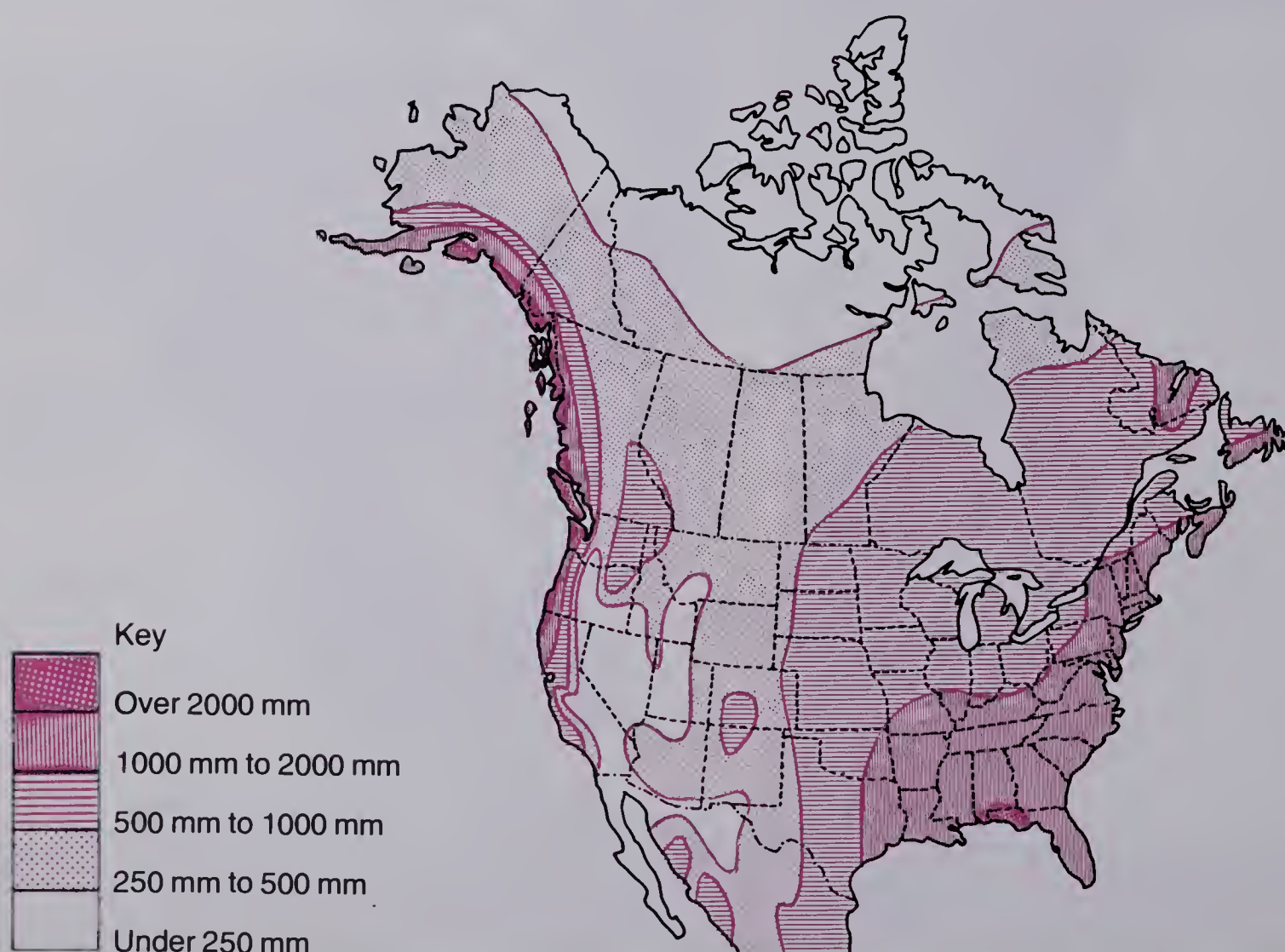
The amount of daylight that an area gets also depends on latitude. Can you explain why?

Nearness to the sea also affects the climate of lands along the coast. The sea makes them cooler in summer and warmer in winter. For example, San Francisco, California, is warmer in winter than Wichita, Kansas, is, even though both of these cities are on the same line of latitude.

Winds affect the temperature of an area. They also carry moisture from the sea. Look at the rainfall map. Which parts of the United States get the most rainfall? the least? Why do you think some areas get more rainfall than others?

The amount of rainfall a region gets determines its *natural vegetation* — the trees, plants, and grass not planted by people. Where regions are dry, little natural vegetation grows. Look at the vegetation map. What kinds of vegetation grow in the eastern United States? western? the Central Plains region?

Where there is much rainfall and the weather is warm, natural vegetation is dense. In the forests of the United States, evergreen trees, such as pine, fir, and spruce, grow. Broadleaved trees, such as maple, elm, and oak, also grow there. In the plains area, where rainfall is less, smaller broadleaved trees, like





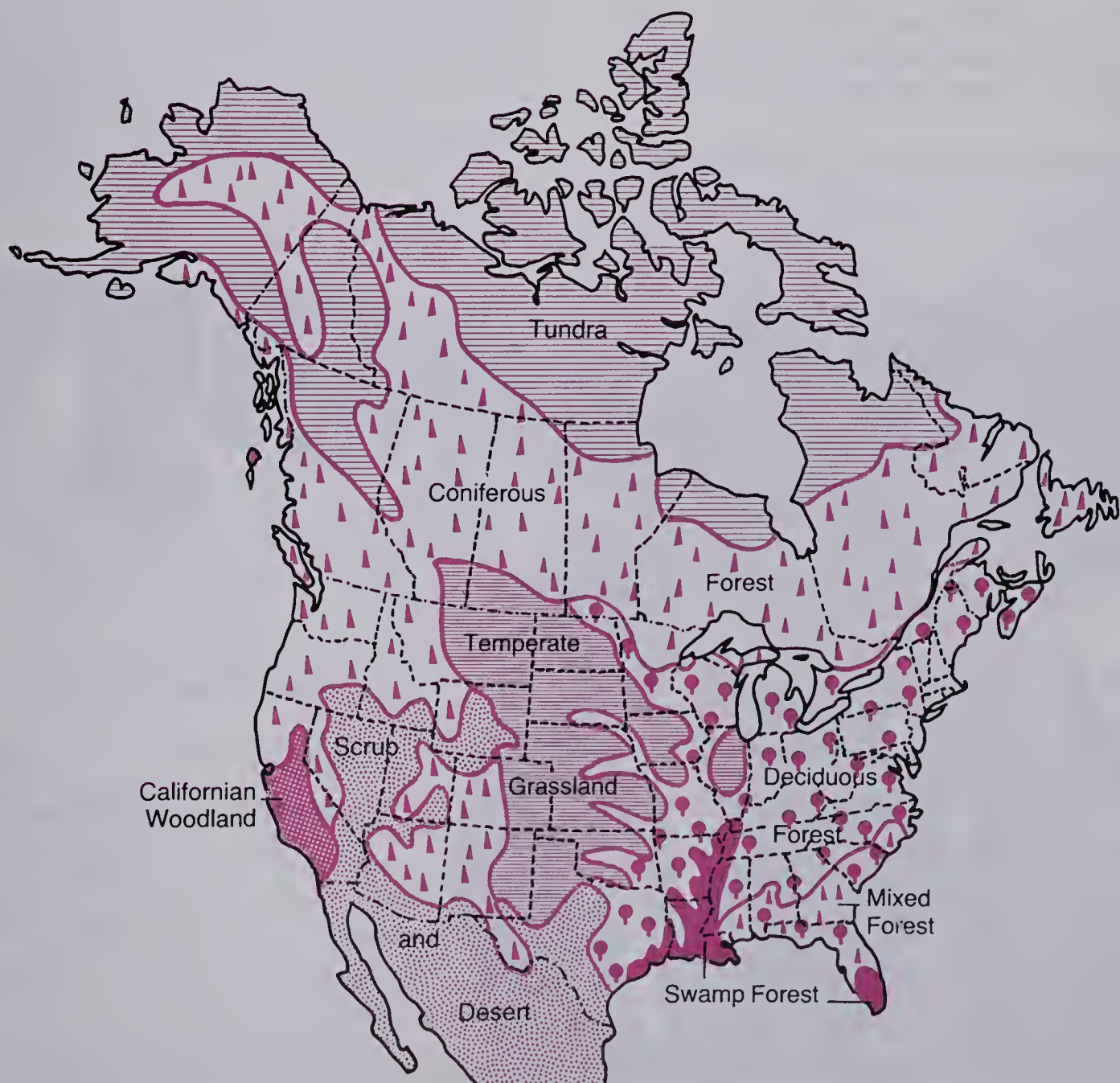
aspen, willow, and poplar, grow. The low rainfall in the dry (desert) regions means that there is little natural vegetation except after the occasional rainstorm.



Photo: U.S. Travel Service and Tennessee Valley Authority.

## Questions and Activities

1. Make a list of the factors which affect climate.
2. Which areas of the United States are the driest? the wettest?
3. Which areas of the United States are the hottest? the coldest?
4. How would you describe the climate in the area in which you live? Which climatic factors affect your area?
5. Consider the natural vegetation in your area. How would you describe it? How does the climate affect it?





# Where do most Americans live in the United States?

By 1981, the population of the United States had reached 224 000 000. The first census in 1790 reported a total of 3 227 000 persons, most of whom were immigrants. The first immigration records were kept in 1820. Between 1820 and 1870, approximately 7.4 million immigrants came to the United States.

The first area of the United States to be settled was the east coast. Gradually, settlers found their way through the Appalachian Highlands to the Mississippi Valley. Once the Mississippi Valley was settled, people began to move to the west coast. Finally, the interior plains areas and the mountain areas were settled.

Study the population map. Where do most Americans live today? You can see that most live in and around big cities. These are known as *metropolitan areas*.

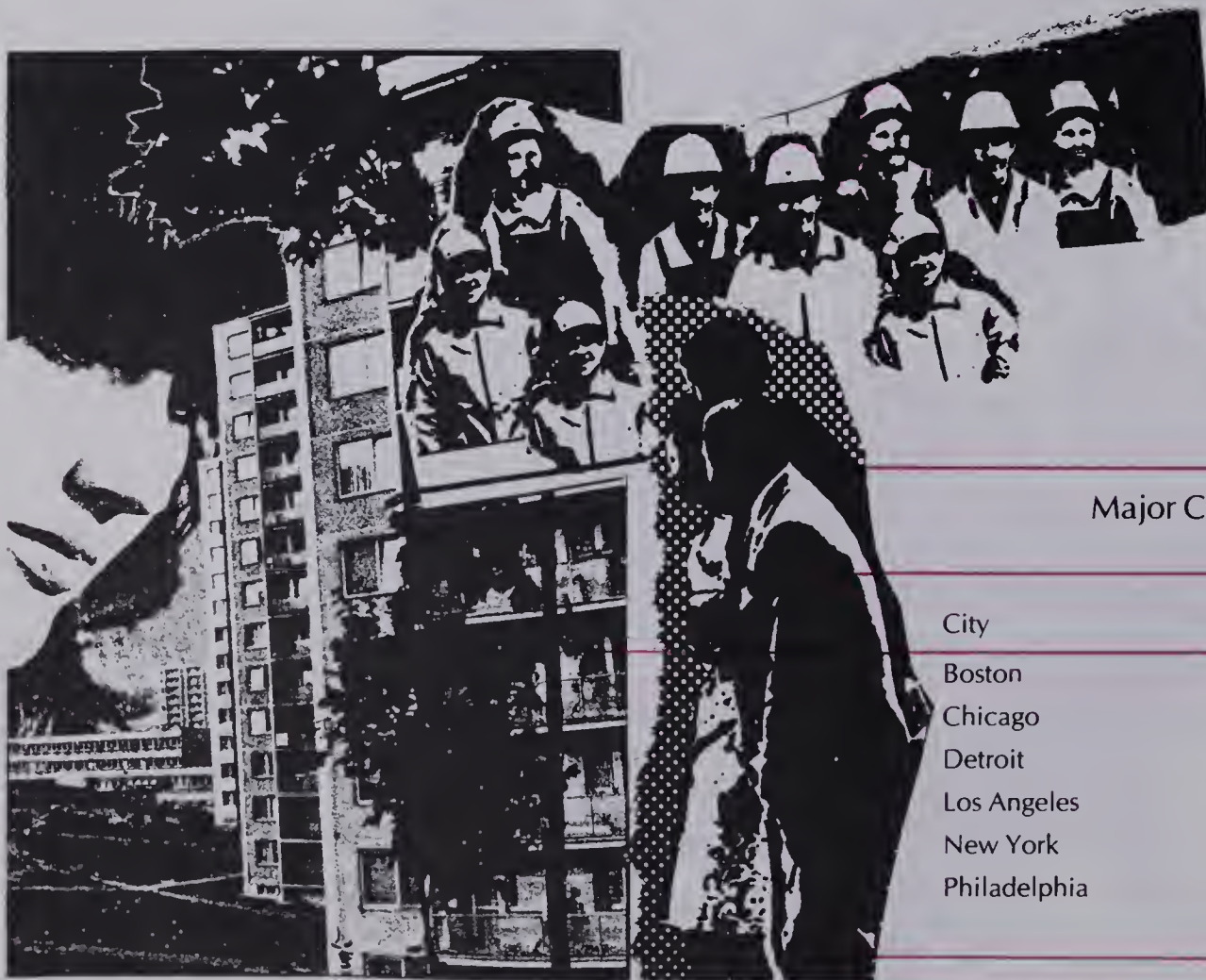
This was not always the case. At one time, the majority of Americans lived on farms or in small towns.

More than 20 per cent of the people of the United States now live in a great urban area that stretches from Providence, Rhode Island, to Washington, D.C. Another area of dense population is south of the Great Lakes. It is bounded loosely on the east by Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the south by St. Louis, Missouri, and on the northwest by Chicago, Illinois.

California is another area of dense population. The greatest number of people live in a 900 km stretch along the coast. This includes the metropolitan centres of Los Angeles and San Francisco. In the Pacific Northwest, the largest metropolitan area is Seattle.

Where are the thinly populated areas of the United States? About 75 per cent of the population lives on two per cent of the land. About 25 per cent of the people live on 98 per cent of the land. Many people have lots of room around them, while others have very little. Why do you think this has happened?

Americans are people on the move, and so the population map of the United States does not stay the same. On average, about 40 million Americans move to different homes each year. Thus, population in some areas increases while it decreases in other areas. As you read this book, look for evidence that the population map is changing.



Major Cities in the U.S.A.

City	Population
Boston	4 000 000
Chicago	7 000 000
Detroit	4 500 000
Los Angeles	7 000 000
New York	9 500 000
Philadelphia	5 000 000

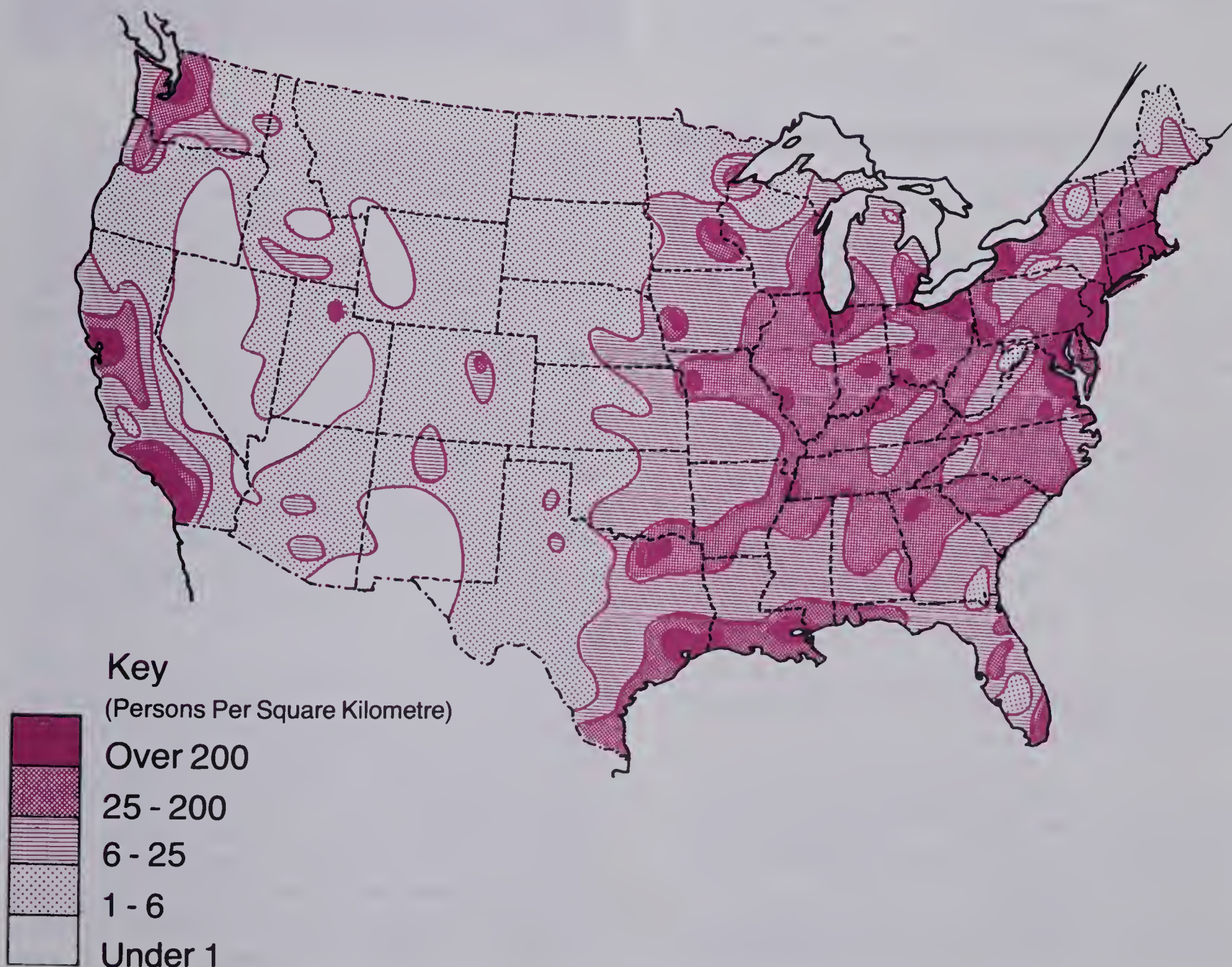


## Questions and Activities

1. Name five of the largest cities in the United States.
2. Where do most people live in the United States today? Look at the population map.
3. The first settlements were along the Atlantic Coast. Since then, the population has moved in another direction. What is it?
4. From what you know about the geography of the United States, can you think of at least two reasons why so many people live in the northeast part?
5. What are some advantages of living in a large city? in a small town? on a farm?



Photo: U.S. Travel Service.



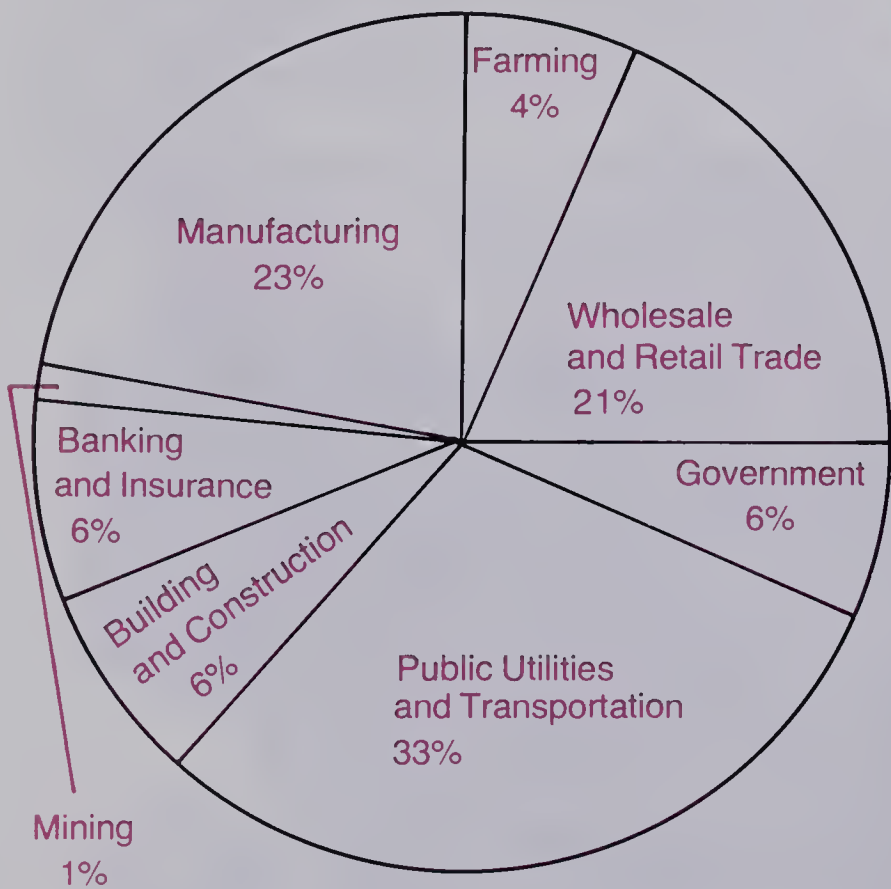


# How do Americans make a living?

A country makes its living by the way it uses its resources. There are three types. *Human* resources are the people of a country. *Natural* resources are those useful things provided by Nature, such as soil, minerals, trees, water, and the climate. *Capital* resources are those made by people, such as tools, machinery, and buildings.

The United States has a great many of each of these three resources. It has a large population, good climates, fertile farmlands, vast mineral deposits, water, and forests. It also has a great variety of manufacturing industries.

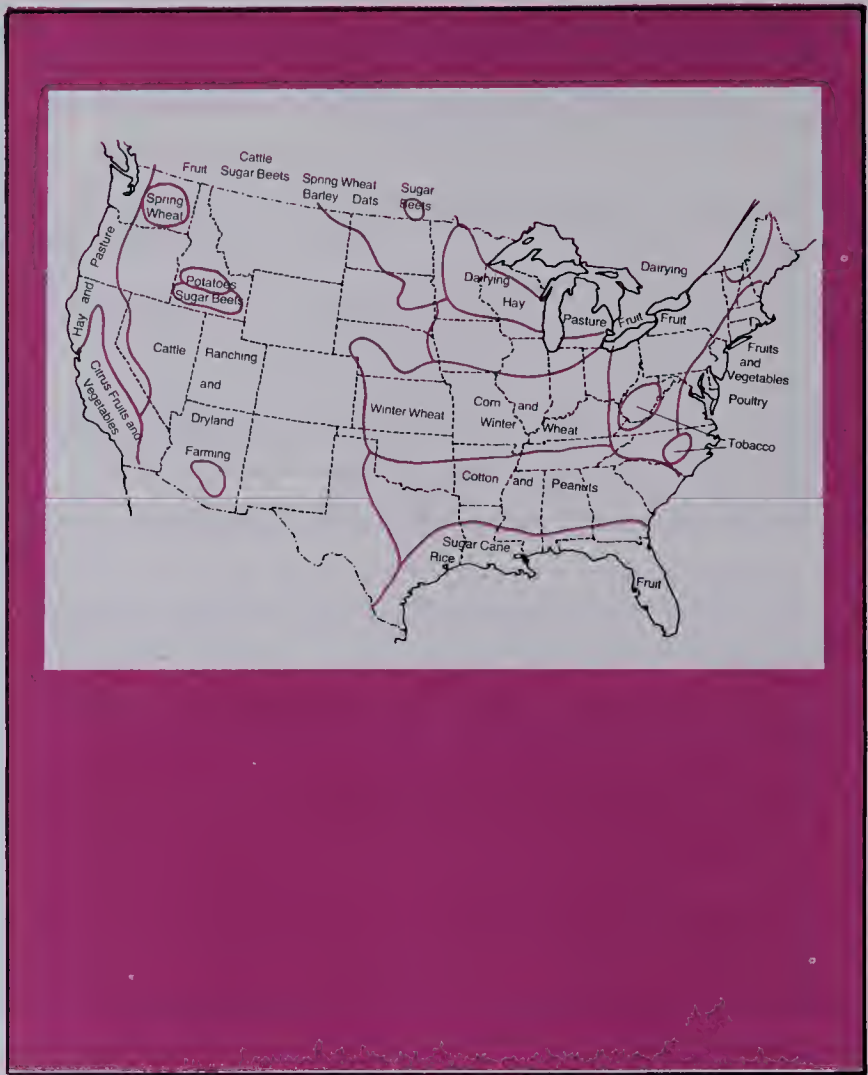
Look again at the population distribution map on page 19. Where do most Americans live? What kind of work would most of them do? To answer this question, look at the chart on this page.



What kinds of work do Americans do? Which industries employ the most workers?

*Farming* is an important industry in the United States. Today, fewer people work on the farms. But each farmer can, on average, now grow enough to feed 45 other people!

Much of what farmers in the United States grow is sold to other countries. Sixty per cent of the dried pea

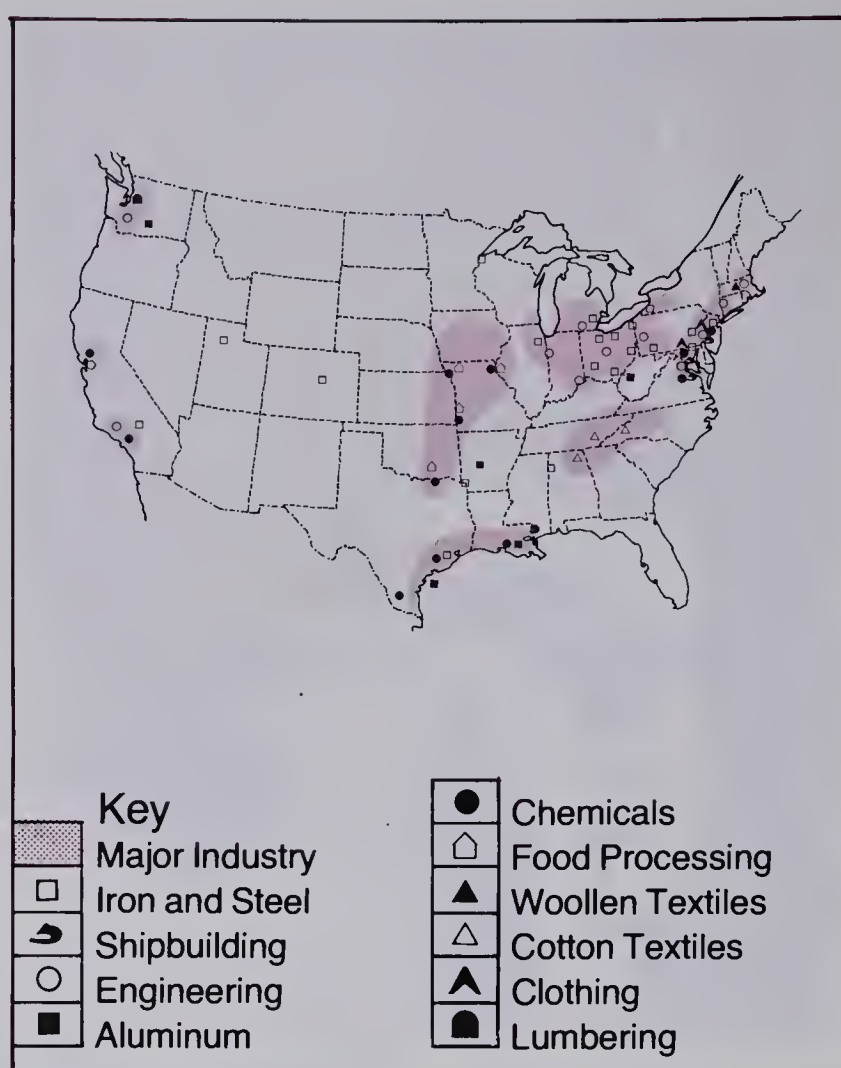
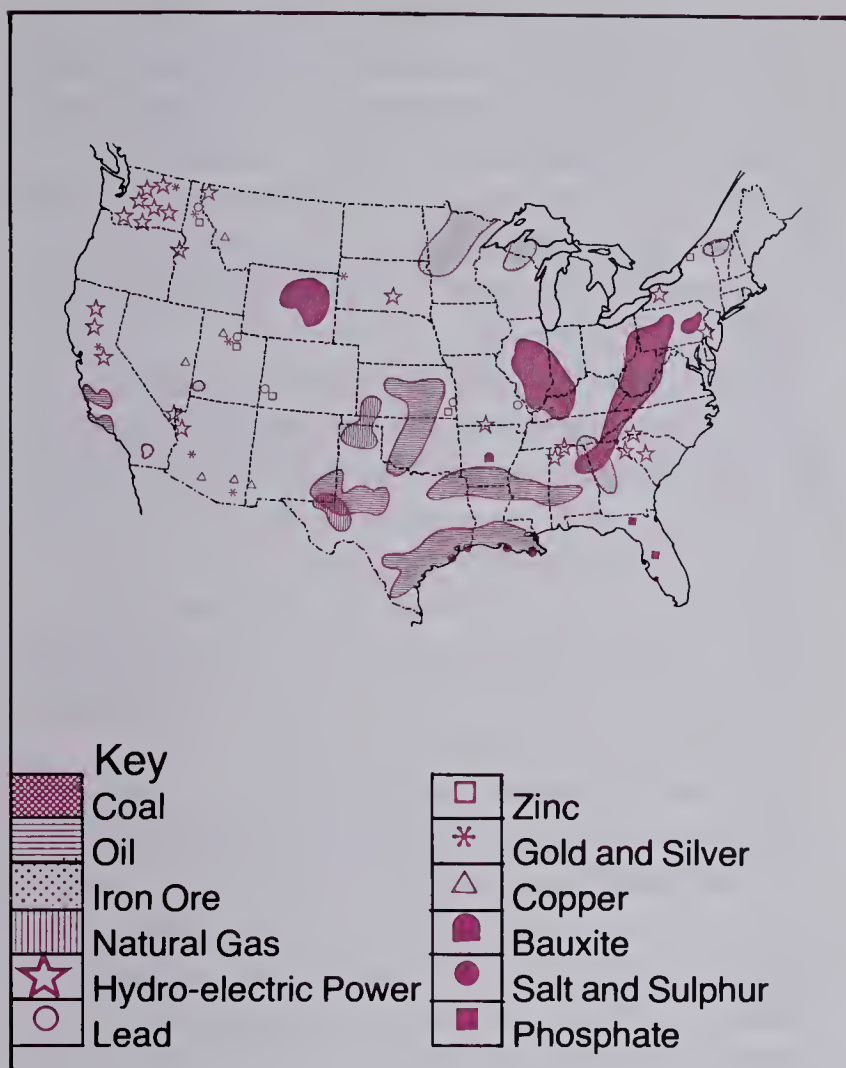


and rice crops are exported. Fifty per cent of its soybeans, wheat, hides, skins, and cotton are also sold abroad. Yet, the United States cannot meet all its own needs. It buys sugar, meats, vegetables, coffee, cocoa, bananas, and tea from other countries. It ranks third behind Great Britain and West Germany as an importer of food.

*Fishing* is a major source of food. A great variety of fish is caught. Cod, halibut, and haddock are important in New England. Oysters are harvested near New York. Salmon are caught off the coast of Washington and Oregon in the Pacific Ocean. Tuna, sardines, mackerel, and crab are found in Californian waters. Alaskan waters yield halibut, herring, and cod. Louisiana provides most of the shellfish for the United States.

*Minerals* and *hydro-electric power* are needed by American industries. For example, the steel industry needs iron and coal. Both are found in the United States. It also has such minerals as copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver. At one time, the United States produced half the world's crude oil supply.

Today, the United States must look to other countries for some natural resources, such as oil and iron ore. For example, Canada and Venezuela sell iron ore and oil to the United States.



Many Americans make a living working in the *lumbering* industry. The most important area is the northwest (Washington, Oregon, and north California). Trees such as Douglas fir, pine, redwood, and cedar grow in the wet climate of this area. Lumbering is also important from Virginia to Louisiana and in New England.

Much of the wood cut in the United States is used in the pulp and paper industry.

*Manufacturing* is the making of goods by hand or by machine. One American in four makes a living working in a manufacturing plant.

At one time, most of the manufacturing was done in the triangle formed by Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Boston. Today, this area is the most important one for steel production. The New England states have always been noted for their textiles, especially woollens. But North and South Carolina now make synthetic fibres, such as orlon, for clothing.

Petro-chemical plants are located along the Gulf of Mexico and in Los Angeles. They use oil to produce such products as plastics. Machinery, aircraft, and electrical goods are made in California.

Many goods made in the United States are shipped abroad. The United States imports petroleum products, automotive products, foods and beverages, machinery, and iron and steel.

## Questions and Activities

1. What percentage of Americans work in manufacturing?
2. What are some important crops grown in the United States?
3. Tell where most of the wheat, cotton, peanuts, and fruit are grown in the United States.
4. Only four per cent of Americans work at farming. Yet these people produce many times more food than their grandparents did when there were more farmers. Why do you think this is so?
5. Why do you think dairy farming is an important industry around the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic seaboard?
6. What minerals are needed to make steel? Name a steel-making city in the United States.
7. Where are the most important forestry areas located in the United States?
8. Find out which products you use in your home are made from oil.
9. Use the index of a library book to find out what types of aircraft are made in Seattle.
10. Why do you think the United States has become an important manufacturing country?



# 3 A Nation Begins



## Who were the earliest explorers?

What would make you want to become an explorer? What do you think made the earliest explorers risk everything to seek new lands?

The people we know as Indians and Inuit came to North America from Asia. Their migration began at least 20 000 years ago and perhaps much earlier. By 1000 A.D., they had spread to the southern end of South America.

The Vikings met these people about a thousand years ago. They called them Skraelings. However, the information the Vikings gathered was not known by other Europeans.

About five hundred years passed. Wealthy Europeans needed spices to improve and preserve their food. They looked for cheaper ways to bring these spices from China, Japan, and the East Indies. Christopher Columbus persuaded the Spanish king and queen to provide him with ships to look for a new route. He sailed west in 1492 and found islands which he thought were the Indies. He named the people he met Indians. But Columbus did not find the spices he was seeking.

Later Spanish explorers reached the mainland of Central America. Cortes captured the Aztec Indian capital now known as Mexico City. The gold and silver that he found made the Spanish rich, and so they decided to look further. Pizarro went south and captured the Inca Empire. Coronado went north to look for silver. Ponce de Leon looked for the "fountain of youth" in Florida.

Other Europeans were interested in exploring, too. The English and French looked farther north. John Cabot made a voyage of exploration in 1497. When he returned to England, he told of seas full of fish and woods full of fur-bearing animals. This attracted fishermen to Newfoundland in the early 1500s. Other explorers, like Henry Hudson, looked for an easy way to the Pacific, but they did not find the Northwest Passage they wanted.

The French explorer, Jacques Cartier, made three voyages to these lands. He sailed up the St. Lawrence and gave France a claim to the lands he explored. The French were interested in trading with the Indians for furs, but they were also interested in settlement at Stadacona, now called Québec City. French missionaries set about converting the Indians in New France to Christianity.





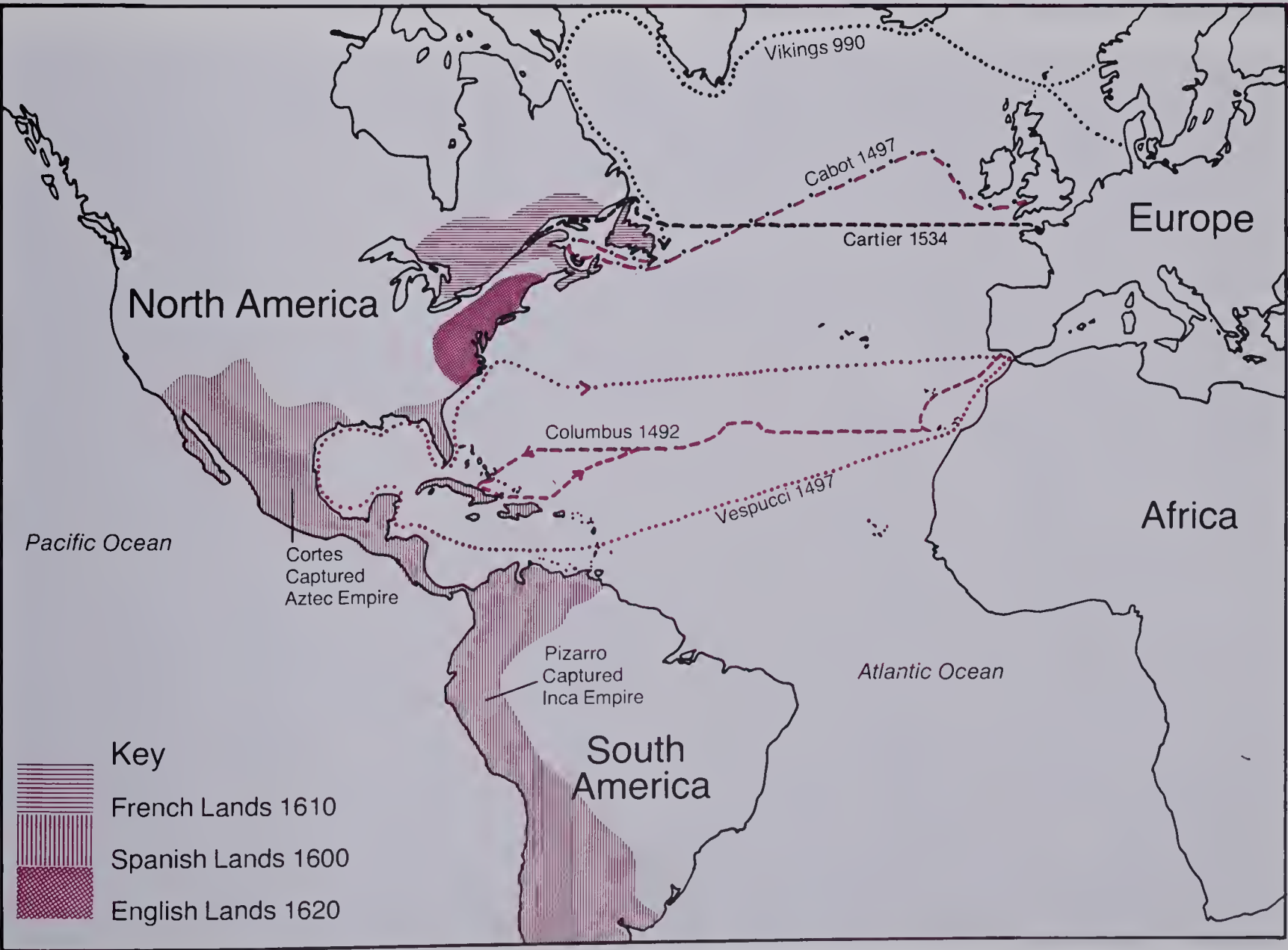
How did America get its name? In 1497, the Spanish king paid the sailor Vespucci to bring back information about the newly discovered lands. A few years later, a famous map-maker was putting together a new atlas. The map-maker wanted it to be up-to-date, and so he used the information that Vespucci had brought back. Vespucci's first name was Amerigo, and so the map-maker named the lands Vespucci had explored after him. What do you think America might be called today if the map-maker had used Vespucci's last name rather than his first name?

Questions and Activities

- 1. Why did the early explorers cross the Atlantic Ocean?
- 2. From which European countries did the early explorers come?
- 3. Use the information on these pages to complete a chart like this:

Who (explorer)?	When?	Why?

- 4. Some explorers went to North America. Others went to Central and South America. Think of two ways in which these two groups were different from each other.
- 5. Use other books to write four or five sentences on one explorer mentioned here.





# Who were the earliest settlers?

Would you risk your life to move across an ocean to an unknown land? The earliest North American settlers did.

The *Spanish* wanted the gold and silver of the New World and were prepared to conquer the Indians for it. Spanish missionaries wanted the Indians to become Christians, and so they built missions in the New World. One of the most famous, the St. Augustine, Florida, mission, was started in 1565.

The *French* wanted to fish and to trade in furs. They set up a few trading posts and forts in New France. After 1600, the first French settlers moved into the St. Lawrence Valley to farm.

Other European nations were interested in settlement. The *Dutch* established a colony and so did the *Swedes*. However, it was the *British* who really settled the east coast. In 1588, the British defeated the Spanish fleet in a great sea battle. This gave them more control of the seas. They were then more easily able to start colonies with which they could trade.

The early colonists faced many difficulties. The earliest colony was started at Roanoke Island in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh. It failed because of a poor location. The second colony, in 1586, disappeared completely. But the British kept trying. Two colonies were started in 1607. The Virginia Company of Plymouth started a colony in Maine. It failed when half the people died of disease or starvation and the rest returned to Britain. The Virginia Company of London started a colony at Jamestown in Virginia. It barely survived. By 1610, only 60 colonists of the 900 who had come from Britain were still alive.

More people and support came from Britain. People found guilty of crimes were transported (forced to move) to the colonies. Other people paid their sea passage by signing on as indentured servants who had to work for years for their master before they were free. In addition, the first shipload of 20 Africans was delivered to Virginia in 1619. By 1650, slavery had begun. Tobacco became important and led to the success of the colony.

Because most of the early colonists were from the British Isles, they usually had the same basic rules and laws as Britain. However, because they were a long way from Britain, they had to develop their own

ways of running their colonies. Gradually, they began to think that they were better off governing themselves.

This song was sung on 20 December 1606 when 120 colonists boarded three ships in London to go to the Virginia Colony.

Britains, you stay too long,  
Quickly aboard bestow you,  
And with a merry gale,  
Swell your stretched sayle,  
With vows as strong  
As the winds that blow you.

And cheerefully at sea,  
Successe you still intice,  
To get the pearle and gold.  
And ours to hold,  
VIRGINIA,  
Earth's only Paradise.

## Questions and Activities

1. From which country did most of the early settlers come?
2. What happened to the earliest colonies before 1610?
3. What are three main reasons for the settlements in North America?
4. In the song, how did people think of the new lands?
5. In what ways were the early settlers beginning to show their independence?





Photos: U.S. Travel Service.





# Why did the Americans want independence from Britain?

Before 1760, the colonists achieved some independence from Britain. They made many of their own laws. They developed their own ships, stores, and banks. Also, some colonists were from countries other than Britain, and so they felt no loyalty to the British. Many had become proud of their American identity.

However, most of the colonists still showed loyalty to the British King, George III. For example, the British and French were rivals for world power from 1700 on. Some of the rivalry boiled up into war and some of the battles took place in North America. When this happened, the American “Yankees” joined the British against the French and Indians. They captured Louisburg on Cape Breton Island from the French. They were quite annoyed when Britain gave it back to the French after the war ended in 1748.

By 1756, the French and British were at war all over the world. The battles fought in the Ohio lands and on the St. Lawrence River led to the defeat of the French, who lost all of their North American lands. However, the Indian Chief, Pontiac, continued to do battle, arousing tribes from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

The British took a number of steps to stop the Indian wars. They decided to keep an army of 10 000 soldiers to protect the colonists and to keep the Indians and Americans apart. To pay for this and other wars, the British tightened control over American trade. They said this was because some colonies had continued to trade with France even during the war against France.

The American colonists had a different *perspective*. They did not agree with many of the controls on trade and they said that the British army was there to protect British interests, and so most of the costs should be paid by Britain. When the British introduced a new stamp tax in 1765, almost all the colonists refused to pay it. Other new taxes were also ignored. The American cry was, “No Taxation Without Representation”. Since they had no representatives in the British Parliament, they refused to pay the taxes. The British decided that the best thing was to

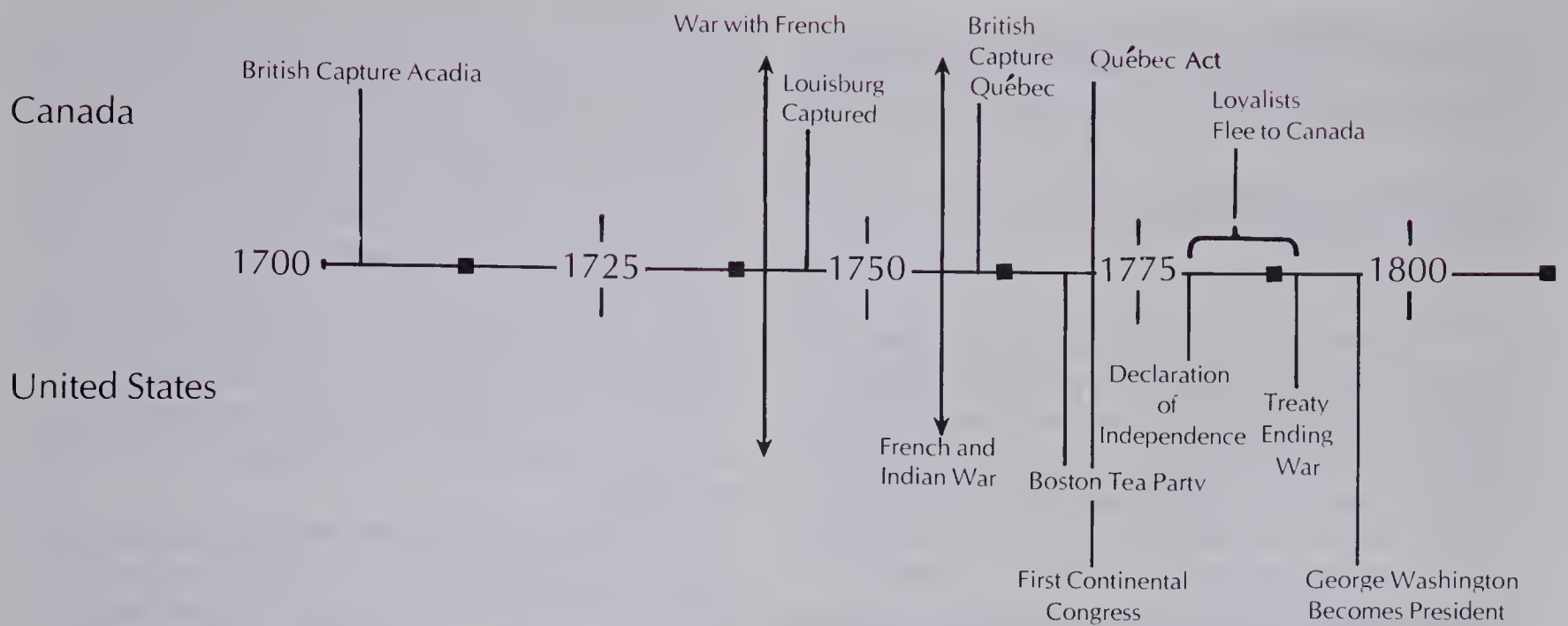
repeal (drop) the Stamp Act, but they soon brought in other taxes. This angered the colonists and encouraged a group called the Sons of Liberty to pass out booklets which called for American independence from Britain. By 1770, quite a few colonists thought that they would be better off as a separate nation.

Soon, other events caused the situation to become worse. In 1770, some people in Boston attacked a few British troops, who opened fire and killed four colonists. In 1773, the British government gave a British company the right to sell tea to the Americans, including a special tax on the tea. This so angered some Americans that they dressed as Indians and boarded a British tea ship in Boston Harbour. They threw all the tea overboard. (This became known as The Boston Tea Party.) In return, the British closed the port of Boston and stopped all public meetings. In 1774, the new British colony of Québec was given control over all the unclaimed land to the east of the Appalachians — land which many of the American colonists had thought would be theirs. It seemed that the British were punishing the colonists.

Most of the colonies decided to unite against Britain. While Nova Scotia and Québec held back, all the American colonies, except Georgia, sent representatives to a meeting called the First Continental Congress. The Congress demanded that the British stop punishing the colonists. They also banned trade with Britain. They allowed Britain nine months to answer their demands. The British government refused to accept. While some British leaders could see that war was coming, most thought that the colonies were demanding too much. The king hired 20 000 foreign troops to send to America.

By the time that the famous Declaration of Independence was passed by Congress on July 4, 1776, battles had been fought in many places. The Americans had decided to break their links with the British and form a separate nation.





Photos: U.S. Travel Service.



## Questions and Activities

1. Before 1763, which two European countries fought for control of North America?
2. Why did the early colonists begin to want independence from Britain?
3. What mistakes do you think the British made? Why?
4. What mistakes do you think the colonists made?
5. What do you think might have happened if the British Parliament had accepted the demands of the first Congress?



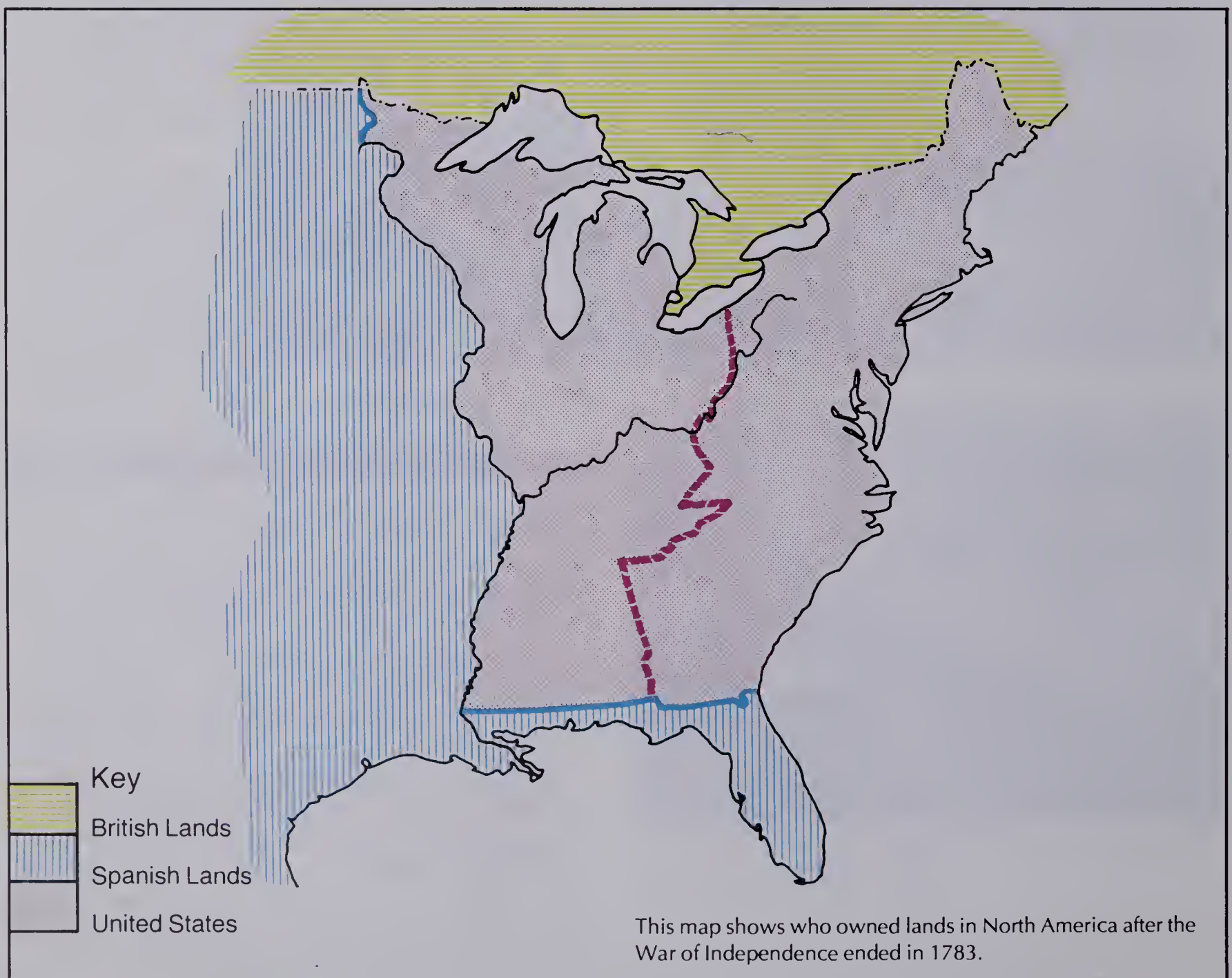
# What happened during the American War of Independence?

In 1775, the American Revolutionary Army was formed. George Washington was appointed general. Most of the soldiers were ordinary people. They joined groups called the militia. They became soldiers only when they were needed. The rest of the time, they carried on with their ordinary lives. But they were determined to win, and they trained hard and made good soldiers.

The war really started in April 1775, when British soldiers, known as *Redcoats*, were sent to seize gunpowder at Concord. The American soldiers, called the *Patriots*, heard that they were coming, and

about 60 Patriots blocked the way to Lexington. Someone fired a shot, and then the soldiers started firing. The Patriots ran, and the British carried on to Concord. Many more Patriots were there, and in the resulting battle, soldiers on both sides were killed. The Americans reported afterwards that the British fired first, were cruel, retreated in a hurry, and lost 300 men. But the British general claimed that the Americans fired first, were cruel, and had considerable losses, while the British army had had a successful mission. Who was right? In reading history, you must be careful to remember whose view you are reading!

In 1775, the Americans expected the colonies of Québec and Nova Scotia to join them against the British. When they did not, the Americans sent an army to capture Montreal and another to take Québec City. The British governor, Sir Guy Carleton, didn't have enough troops. He abandoned Montreal and took his army to Québec City because it was



This map shows who owned lands in North America after the War of Independence ended in 1783.

easier to defend. The French in Québec City did not support the Americans because they feared that the Americans, if they won, would not let the French use their own language or keep their religion. The Americans surrounded Québec City but when they attacked, they were defeated by the soldiers.

The British won many of the battles during the War of Independence. However, after five years they still did not control the country. By 1780, the French and Spanish had joined the Americans against their old enemy, Britain. General George Washington proved to be a strong leader of the American army. Finally, in 1781, General Cornwallis and the British force were surrounded at Yorktown by French and American forces. He surrendered, and the American Revolutionary War was over.

In 1783, a peace treaty was signed. The American colonies were declared free and independent, and they gained control of the lands as far west as the Mississippi River.

### Patrick Henry

Have you ever noticed how a person who speaks well and uses the right words may change the way that other people think? Such a person is called an *orator*. During the War of Independence, the Americans had several orators. One of the finest was Patrick Henry.

Patrick Henry was a successful lawyer. It is said that he had read only one law book but that he was such a good speaker, he was able to win most of his court cases. He was elected to the Virginia parliament and he spoke out against the Stamp Act. He became strongly in favour of the American side.

His most famous speech included these words: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Give me liberty or give me death!"

After the war, Henry was not so popular with some people. He decided against supporting some of the ideas for making the United States one country. But he did succeed in getting some of his ideas on freedom included in the famous American Bill of Rights.

### The United Empire Loyalists

Many people in the American colonies had a different perspective on the war. They considered it important to keep their British identity. They were known as the *Loyalists*, and some joined the British

army. To most Americans, the Loyalists were thought of as traitors and were treated as such. Their land was often taken away from them. Some were killed.

Many Loyalists fled to British lands in Canada. After the war, more than 30 000 settled in what was to become New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Some went to Québec, and the rest took up new land along Lake Ontario.

The British treated them well. They were often given food and free land. They became good settlers. They changed Canada because now the French people were not the only large group of people in Canada.

### Questions and Activities

1. What do you think might have happened if Québec and Nova Scotia had joined the American colonies in 1775?
2. Why do you think the British army won many battles but lost the War of Independence?
3. Who do you think is a great orator in Canada today? Why?
4. The war is given two names. What are they? Give a reason why each title is used.
5. Do you think that revolution is a good way to solve the problems faced by a country? Why?
6. What effect do you think this war had on the future of Canada?
7. Many of these people are well known to young children in the United States. Using other books, find out what part each played in the war: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Paul Revere, General Cornwallis, Thomas Jefferson.
8. If you were an American colonist in 1776, you would have had to make some difficult decisions. Imagine that you are one. Write a brief paragraph summarizing the events of that time and how you feel about them.
9. Why do you think the Loyalists were considered traitors by most Americans?
10. If you had been a Loyalist and had to leave the American colonies, where would you have gone? Why?



## 4 A Nation Develops



### Why was there a war in 1812?

After the American War of Independence, Americans settled down to the job of building a new nation. They continued to trade with the French, and they began to trade with the British once more. In Europe, though, Britain and France went to war again in 1793.

The United States wanted to trade with both countries. But Britain wanted to stop the Americans from trading with France. By 1808 the strong British navy tried to prevent American ships from entering French ports. Sometimes, the British stopped American ships at sea and took off some of the sailors. The British claimed that these sailors were British soldiers who had run away. The Americans became angry at these British acts.

At about the same time, some Americans tried to get their government to take over the British lands in Canada. They were called “War Hawks”, and they thought that it would be a simple matter of marching north to capture Canada. After all, they argued, many of Canada’s new settlers had been born in the United States. The War Hawks were also sure that the French living in Québec would help the Americans take Canada.

Another trouble spot was the Ohio River Valley. American settlers had moved west looking for new land, but the Indians defended their land from the settlers. The Indians had always traded with the British fur traders from Montreal, and they used British guns and ammunition to hold back the American settlers.

Finally, on June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Britain. Canada became the battleground.

General Isaac Brock was the leader of the British forces. The Americans were lead by General Hull. The American force was larger, but neither side was ready for war.

As the timeline shows, many battles were fought on land, on the Great Lakes, and at sea. Both sides won some and lost some.

General Brock’s force of British and Canadians was aided by 600 Indians lead by the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh. The British captured Fort Michilimackinac and Detroit and then won an important land battle at Queenston on October 13, 1812. However, General Brock was killed at Queenston.

The Americans gained control of Lake Erie under Commodore Perry and then won the battle of Moraviantown, where Chief Tecumseh was killed. They also captured York (near Toronto) in April 1813. Some time later, the Americans were defeated at Chateaugay by a French Canadian regiment lead by Lieutenant Colonel de Salaberry.

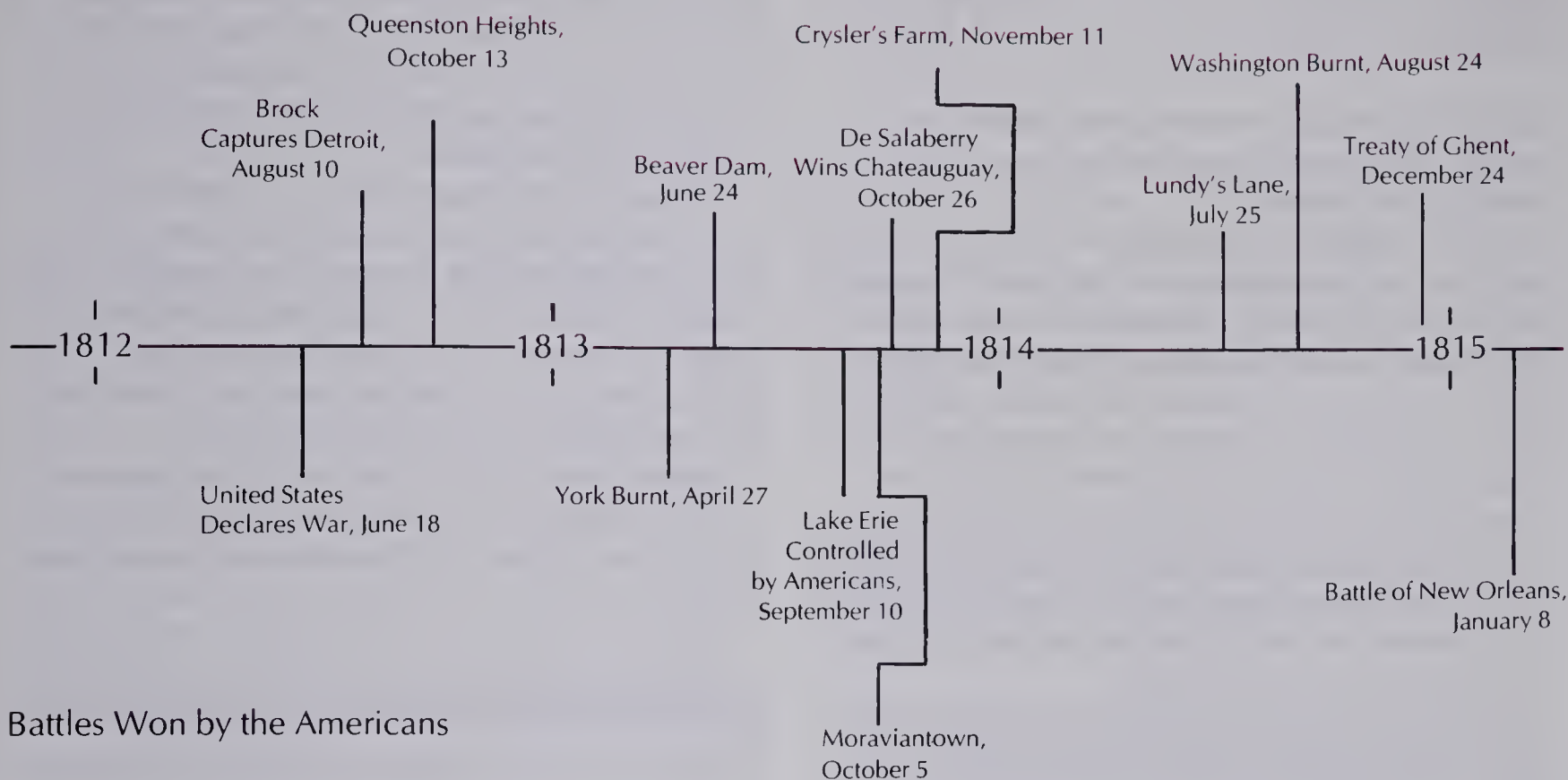
At sea, the American navy was no match for the powerful British navy. Still, the Americans did manage to destroy some British ships. One of the most famous of the American fighting ships was the *Constitution*.

On the whole, the British navy was the winner. It sailed into Chesapeake Bay where British soldiers went ashore and captured and burned the American Capitol building and the President’s mansion. Eventually, the British forces were driven back towards Baltimore, but they did a great deal of damage along the way.

The final land battle was won by the Americans at New Orleans on January 8, 1815. Actually, the war had ended two weeks earlier when a peace treaty was signed, but neither general knew that at the time.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed at Ghent, Belgium, on December 24, 1814. It ended the war with very little change for either side. The boundary between Canada and the United States stayed as it was, although the Americans and British agreed to discuss a new boundary. The British stopped search-

## Battles Won by the British



## Battles Won by the Americans

ing American ships because they had won the war against France.

How did the War of 1812 affect the United States? Americans were forced to manufacture more goods for themselves since they could not buy goods from the British. At the end of the war, the British stopped giving guns to the Indians, and so more American settlers moved west. The Americans as a whole began to feel more independent and united.

The War of 1812 also helped to unite Canadians. They developed a feeling of pride and unity. Both British and French Canadians had proved that they wanted to be part of Canada rather than the United States. As well, many new businesses were created because the British soldiers fighting the war bought food and supplies in Canada.

The Treaty of Ghent stated that both the Americans and the British would settle future problems between Canada and the United States peacefully. In 1817 the Rush-Bagot Agreement was signed. It stated that Britain and the United States would sail four warships on the Great Lakes. Then, in 1818, a new international boundary between Canada and the United States was worked out. It is the boundary in effect today.

## Questions and Activities

1. What were three reasons why the War of 1812 took place? Do you think these reasons were good ones? Why?
2. If you were a British Empire Loyalist living in Canada in 1812, what decisions would you have to make? How would you make them?
3. The people of New England were less eager to fight in 1812 than some other Americans. Why do you think this was the case?
4. What do you think Canada might be like today if the United States had won the War of 1812?
5. Imagine that you are a reporter living during the War of 1812 and that you are assigned to interview one of the leaders of the forces involved. Select one leader, and make a list of questions you would like to ask. Then write down the answers you think the leader would give, and write a short news article on the interview.



# Why did the United States have a Civil War?

A *civil war* is a war between parts of the same country. The United States had such a war from 1861 to 1865. Why?

The main work of the South was farming. Growing cotton on large plantations was the most important type. After Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793, more cotton was demanded from the plantations. The owners depended even more on black slaves to do the hard work in the cotton fields. Most of the people in the South believed that the cotton plantations could not continue to exist without slaves. However, many people living in the northern states were becoming upset that slavery existed at all. Freedom was very important to them, and they called themselves “free” states.

The first slaves had come to the United States from Africa in 1619. They worked long hours every day, six days a week. They could not go to school, and they could not leave the plantation without the owner’s permission. The only way to gain freedom was to buy it from the owner or run away. Any slave caught running away was punished, often cruelly.

Many people living in the northern states helped slaves escape from their harsh masters. Secret routes of escape, known as the *Underground Railroad*, were set up. The Underground Railroad wasn’t actu-

ally a railroad. It was a network of people who gave food and shelter to slaves and helped them reach the next helper in the line. Many slaves escaped to the northern states and Canada through these routes. Among the black leaders who worked to abolish slavery were Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, and Nat Turner.

Gradually, the differences over slavery grew between the northern and the southern states. New states were joining the new country. Were they to be “slave” states or “free” states? The South wanted these new states to decide this question for themselves. But the North wanted the United States government to ban slavery in all states.

Before Abraham Lincoln was elected President, he spoke out against slavery. As a young man he once visited a slave auction. He never forgot what he saw.

When Lincoln became President in 1860, South Carolina decided to secede (withdraw from the United States, or the *Union*). It was followed by Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. All wanted to keep their slaves. In February 1861, the seven states formed a new nation called the *Confederacy*, or the *Confederation States of America*. They named Jefferson Davis as their President. Later, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee joined the Confederacy.

The northern states (called the Union) had double the population, but in the Confederacy (the South), about one-third of the population were slaves.





Besides having more people, the Union had other advantages. It had more factories to make guns and war supplies. It also had better railways to take the equipment to the army.

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861. Fort Sumter, in the harbour of Charleston, South Carolina, belonged to the Union. The Confederate Army fired on the fort on that date. It was a sad and terrible period in American history. Some families were split, with brothers or a father and son fighting on different sides. There was a great loss of life. Property and towns were destroyed.

The war lasted four years. The main battles were fought at Vicksburg, Mississippi, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Union won the Battle at Gettysburg in July 1863. This most important battle lasted from July 1 to July 3, and 50 000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing in action.

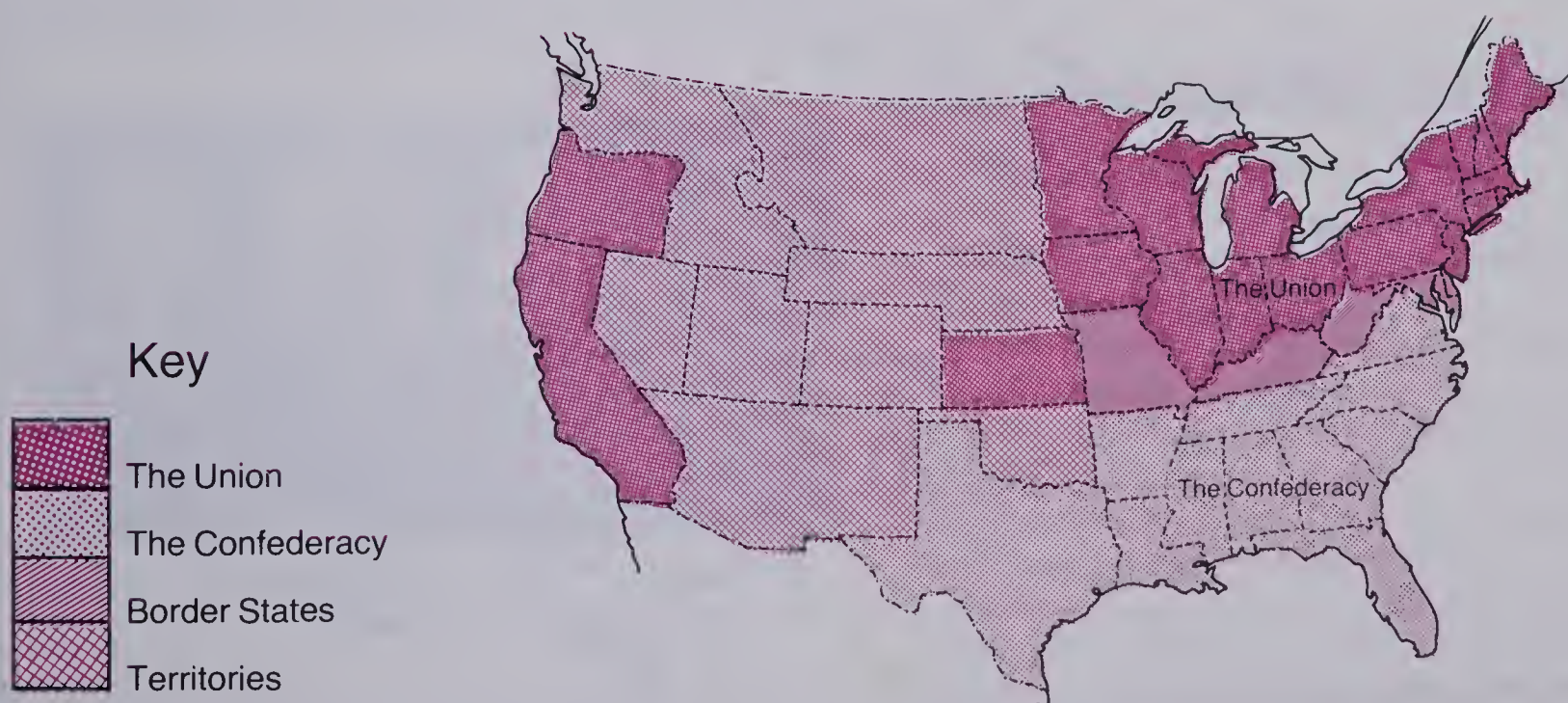
On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln signed the *Emancipation Proclamation*. It said that all slaves were to be freed. The Civil War ended on April 9, 1865. General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to General Ulysses E. Grant.

President Lincoln did not live long enough to see the United States fully reunited into one nation. While attending a play at a theatre in Washington five days after the war ended, he was shot. A mentally disturbed actor, John Wilkes Booth, carried out this tragic deed. Nevertheless, President Lincoln's dream of the United States being one country instead of two did come to pass.

The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts is one of the many buildings named after Abraham Lincoln. In which city is this Center located? What kinds of cultural events are held in it? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

## Questions and Activities

1. Make a list of those states which made up the Confederate States of America. Which states stayed in the Union?
2. Explain the two main causes of the Civil War.
3. Which side had the greater advantage? Why?
4. Do you think that President Lincoln did the right thing in declaring the slaves free even though it brought war? Why?
5. Do library research on the Underground Railroad. How do you think it got its name? How was it used?





# How did the American Civil War affect Canada?

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Canada was not yet a country. It was a collection of colonies and territories, as the map shows.

The colonies could make some laws for themselves, but each had a governor appointed by the British monarch. For protection, the colonies depended on the British army and navy. It cost Britain a lot of money to run the colonies, and the British government began to feel that the people in the colonies should pay some of the cost. British soldiers stayed in Canada because Britain was afraid that the United States might invade Canada.

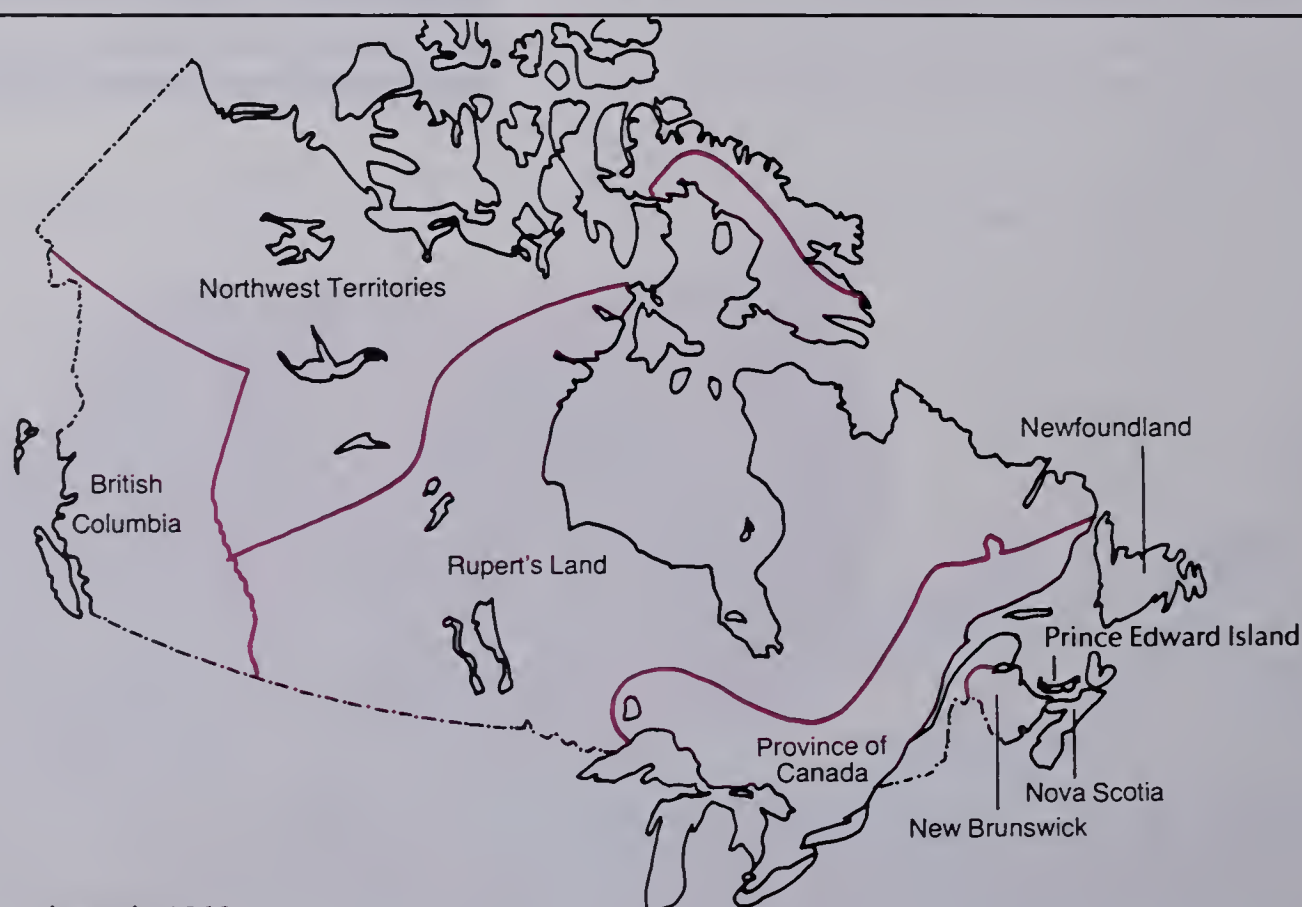
Britain was on the side of the Confederacy during the American Civil War. One reason was that British textile factories needed cotton from the cotton plantations in the South. The British gave the South some ships. The Union became angry with Britain and began to stop British ships. Once the Union ships stopped the British mail ship, *Trent*, and took two representatives of the South off the boat. Under threat of war from Britain, the representatives were released. Tension increased between Britain and the northern states.

The colonies of Canada faced a problem. They began to think of how they might best protect themselves. Even after the end of the Civil War, there were many Americans who believed it was their destiny to rule all of North America. Some wanted to attack Canada. In 1864, a small group of Americans raided Canada from Vermont. This made the British colonies in Canada think seriously about joining for defence.

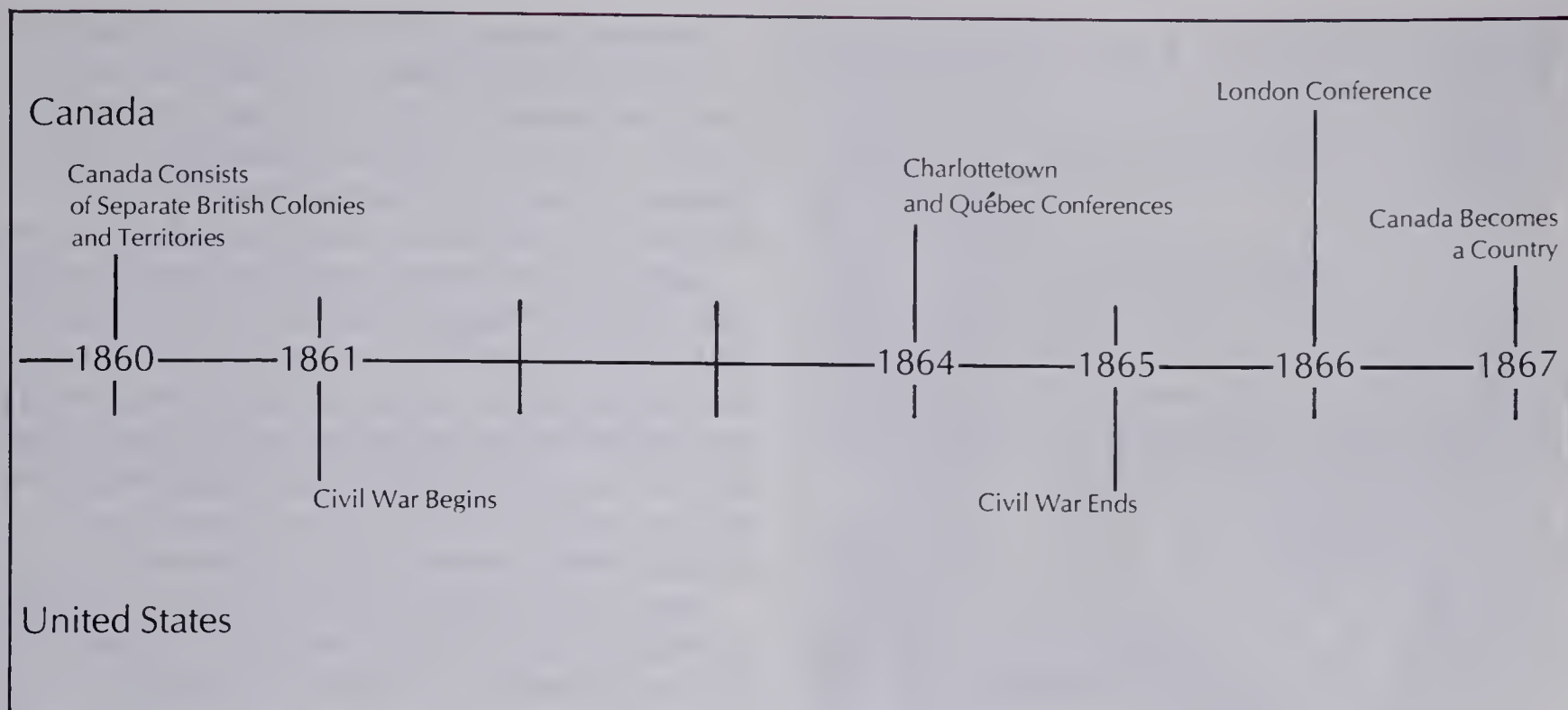
That same year, the United States did not renew a trade agreement with Canada. The original agreement had been signed in 1854. This agreement allowed Canada to sell grain, fish, timber, and coal in the United States without paying a tax to do so. With the loss of this trading privilege, Canada's colonies began to think about doing more trading among themselves. Should they unite to form a country?

The leaders of four colonies met at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1864 to discuss this question. They talked about how they might unite to form a new country. They met again a little more than a month later, on October 10, 1864, in Québec City. Each colony wanted something different from the proposed new country. They debated the type of government they should have. Many felt that the type of government the United States had allowed the states to become too strong. Some wanted a single government like Britain's. Slowly, the structure of the government of Canada was worked out. It included some features of each.

The federal government was to make certain laws.



This map shows Canada as it was in 1860.



The provincial governments were to make other laws. This was called a *division of powers*. The agreement reached was written as a series of statements called the *Confederation resolutions*.

In 1866, a group of Irish-Americans called Fenians attacked Canada at Niagara. The Fenians were Irish Catholics. They wanted to free Ireland from British rule. Canadians rallied to drive the Fenians back. These raids made the colonies think that they should become united as quickly as possible.

The final changes to the Confederation resolutions were made in London, England, in 1866. On March 29, 1867, the British Parliament passed an Act called the *British North America Act*. It contained the Con-

federation resolutions. A Royal Proclamation set July 1, 1867, as the day that Canada would come into being as a country. Ottawa was chosen as the capital city. The men who worked to develop a united Canada were called the Fathers of Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald became Canada's first Prime Minister.

After the Civil War, the United States was eager to expand its territory westward. So was the new Canadian government. Two new provinces shortly joined the new Canada (Manitoba in 1870 and British Columbia in 1871). A railway was built in 1885 to connect Canada from coast to coast.

This painting shows the Fathers of Confederation. Who were they? Who served as the first Prime Minister of the new Canada? (Photo: Confederation Life Collection.)



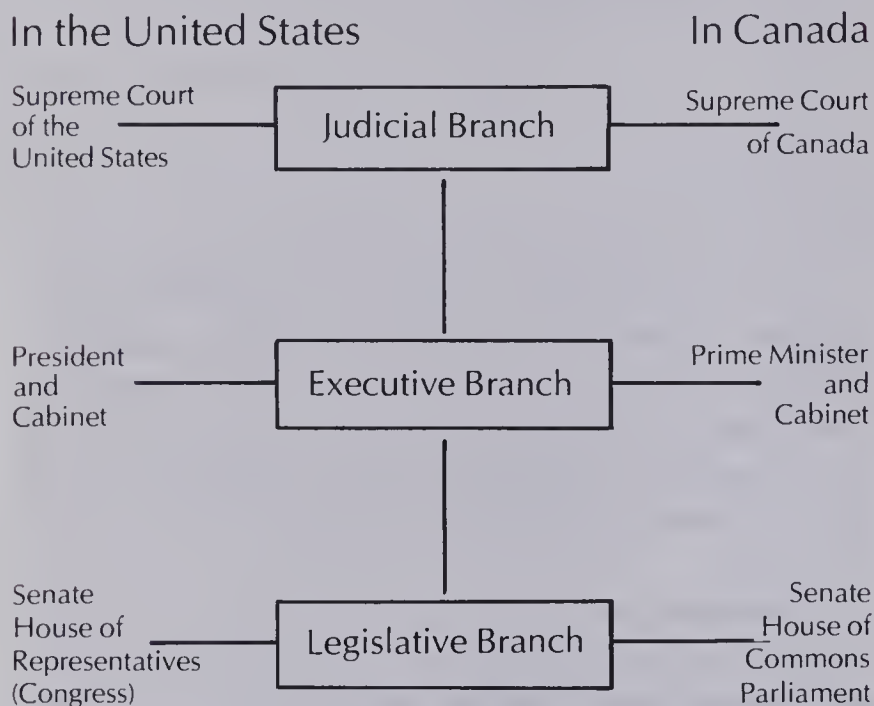
## Questions and Activities

1. Name the separate colonies and territories that made up Canada in 1860.
2. Give two reasons why the British colonies in Canada decided to unite. Explain.
3. Do you think that the British colonies in Canada were wise to unite? Why?
4. How did the American form of government affect the choices that Canadians made?
5. Do library research on one of the Fathers of Confederation. Where was he born? Why did he become involved in Confederation? What happened to him afterwards?



# Who makes laws for Americans?

Like Canada, the United States has a federal system of government. Governing the country is divided between two levels of government. The federal government makes laws for the whole country. The state governments make laws for the states.



The way the government of the United States is organized to make laws is described in a written set of rules called a *constitution*. The constitution of the United States was written in 1787. It is the oldest written constitution in the world.

Changes made to the constitution are called *amendments*. There have been 26 amendments since the constitution was written. Ten of these make up the *Bill of Rights*, which describes the rights and freedoms of the American people.

The government of the United States has three branches.

The *legislative* branch has two parts. One part is the *House of Representatives*, often called the *Congress*. Representatives are elected by the people for a two year period. The number of representatives from each state depends upon the population of the state. In the 1980 election, 435 representatives were elected. The number per state ranged from one from Alaska to 43 from California.

The second part of the legislative branch is the *Senate*. Each state elects two senators, each for a term of six years.

The *executive* branch consists of the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet. The President and Vice-President are elected every four years. The Cabinet is a group of advisers appointed by the President. The Cabinet assists the President in running the government and making decisions.

The President has many duties, including signing bills passed by Congress and the Senate to make them into law. The President also sees to it that the laws are carried out, acts as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, and speaks on behalf of the United States in world affairs. Thousands of people work in the executive branch in doing the work of government under the direction of the President.

The *judicial* branch is made up of many different courts. The highest court in the United States is the Supreme Court in Washington, D.C. The nine Supreme Court judges (justices) are appointed by the President. These appointments must be approved by the Senate. There are also courts in each state.

The job of the Supreme Court is to decide whether the laws passed by Congress or the state legislatures are in keeping with the spirit of the constitution. If the law is not, it is declared unconstitutional and is no longer a law.

To make a law, both the Congress and the Senate must agree on a proposal for a law. The proposed bill then goes to the President for signing. If the President refuses to sign, the bill goes back to Congress and the Senate. If two-thirds of the members in each are still in favour, it becomes law without the President's signature.

The two most important political parties in the United States are the Democrats and the Republicans. To which party does the President belong at the present time?

*Washington* in the District of Columbia is the capital of the United States. It has an area of 176 km<sup>2</sup> and covers the entire District of Columbia. The site was selected in 1791 by George Washington, the first President of the United States, after whom the city was named.

President Washington hired a French engineer, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, to plan the city. Located on the banks of the Potomac River, Washington is a beautiful city of broad streets, landscaped boulevards, and parks and avenues of trees. The cherry trees which bloom in spring along the Potomac are famous.

The Capitol, where the laws are made, stands on a hill called *Capitol Hill*. Nearly every part of Washington can be seen from the great dome of the



Capitol. Near the Capitol is the National Archives building where all United States records are kept. On the other side is the Library of Congress, one of the largest libraries in the world.

Washington is also a city of monuments. The most famous are the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial, all honouring former presidents. Directly across the river is the Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. It is here that military heroes are buried. Nearby is the Pentagon Building, the headquarters of the United States Department of Defence.

The majority of the 800 000 people who live in Washington work for the government. It wasn't until 1955 that the people in Washington could vote for the President, however. Up to 1974 Washington was under the direct rule of the Congress. In that year it was granted a charter to elect a mayor and thirteen councillors to run the city.



The Capitol Building is located on the east end of Capitol Hill. Its high dome can be seen for kilometres around. Tourists also come to see the many monuments and memorials in Washington. The two shown here offer a great contrast. The Jefferson Memorial has a dome and pillars. The Washington Monument is a 169 m high marble obelisk. Whom do these monuments honour? Which monument do you prefer? (Photos: U.S. Travel Service.)



## Questions and Activities

1. What are the three main branches of the government of the United States?
2. Describe how a law is made in the United States. Is it done the same way by the government of Canada?
3. Do you think it is a good idea for a country to have a written constitution? Why? What is the name of Canada's constitution?
4. The President of the United States holds office for four years. How long can the Prime Minister of Canada stay in office without calling an election?
5. Does the Prime Minister of Canada select a Cabinet in the same way that the President of the United States does? Do library research. Explain your answer.



# 5 The Atlantic States



## What are the geographical features?

The Atlantic region is made up of six New England states and seven Middle Atlantic states. The New England states are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Further south, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia are known as the Middle Atlantic States.

Between Maryland and Virginia on the Potomac River is an area of land called the District of Columbia. It is here that Washington, the capital of the United States, is located. The main business of the city is the work of government.

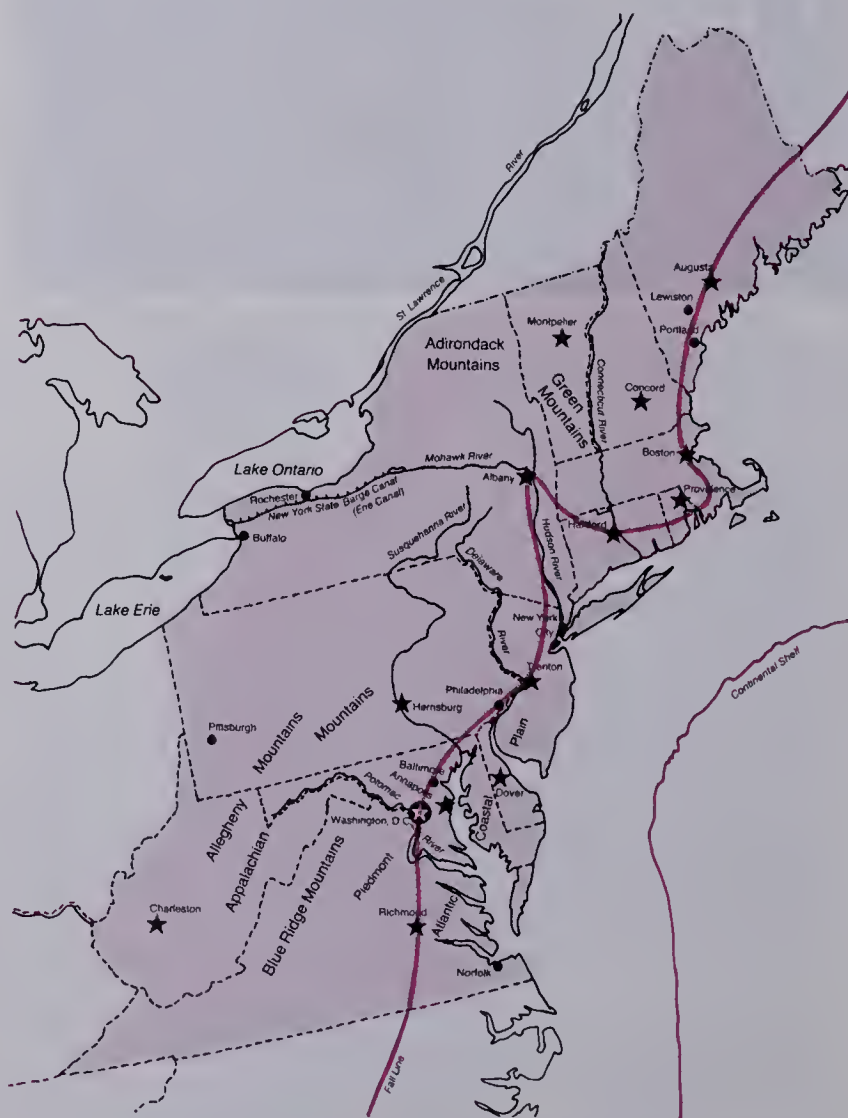
The Atlantic region has many different land and water forms. Glaciers covered much of the northern part of the coastal region 10 000 a ago. When they melted, they left many lakes and rivers. As well, there are highlands, lowlands, and valleys. Very little of the total land surface is a smooth, flat plain.

**Mountains.** On the west, the Appalachian Highlands stretch from Maine to Alabama. Different mountain ranges make up the Appalachians. Look at

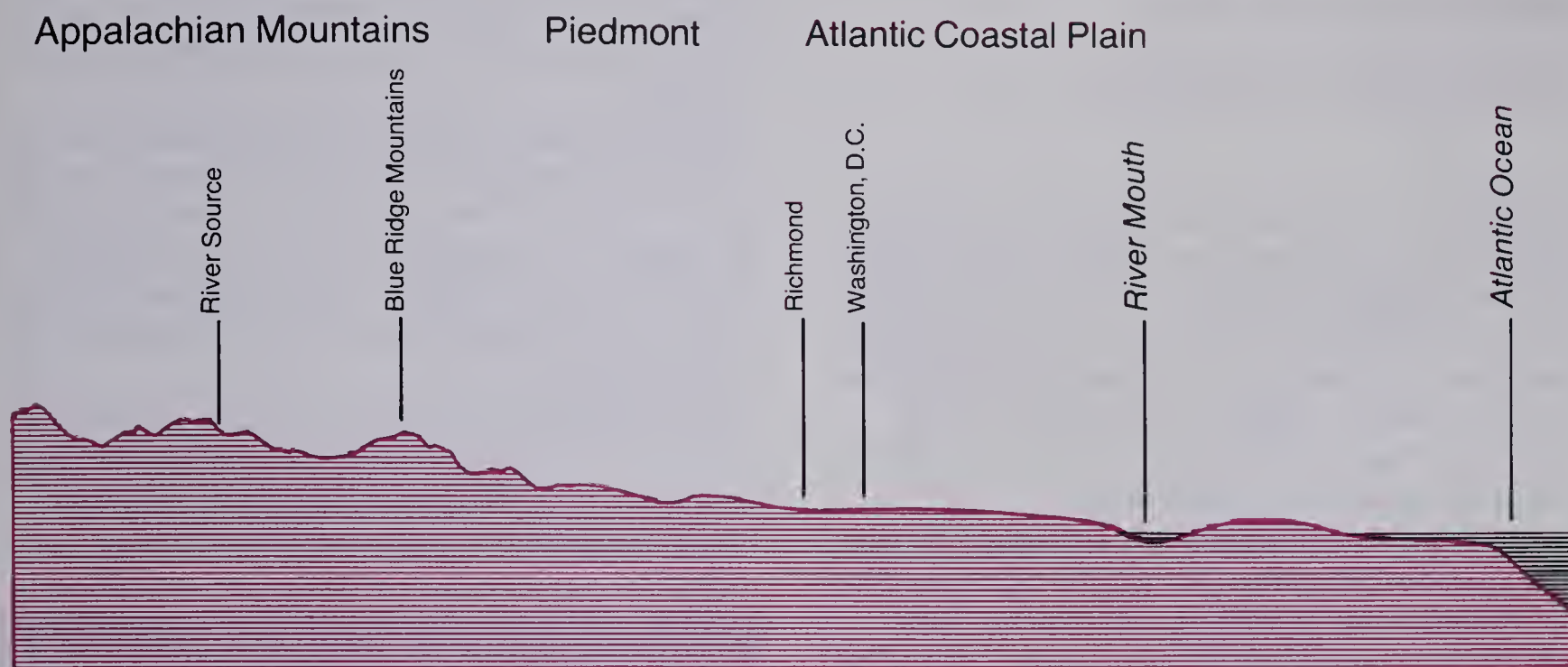
the map for the Allegheny, Adirondack, and Blue Ridge Mountains. The slopes of the Appalachians are not steep like the Rocky Mountains. Their peaks are more rounded. Mount Washington is the highest peak.

**Lakes and Rivers.** New England has many lakes and rivers. Lake Champlain is the largest lake. It was named after the French explorer Samuel de Champlain. The Connecticut River is the longest river. Two Great Lakes (Ontario and Erie) form part of the western border of the Middle Atlantic states. Mountain streams flow together to form lakes and rivers. Among the important rivers are the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac.

**The Fall Line.** Between the Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Highlands is an upland region of rolling hills, green valleys, and slopes covered with trees called the *Piedmont*. The foundation of the Piedmont is hard rock. The soil on top is deep and fertile, suitable for growing crops. The Piedmont



This cross-section shows the natural land formations of the Atlantic region. How was the Coastal Plain formed?



extends from the Hudson River south into Alabama. Between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain is a narrow zone, 7 km to 16 km wide. This zone is called the *Fall Line*. At the Fall Line, the rivers tumble down to the Coastal Plain. Waterfalls are found here. Below the Fall Line, the rivers are wide and peaceful as they flow to the sea. Thus, the Fall Line marks what is called the *head of navigation* because ships can sail up the river only as far as the Fall Line.

In the early days, the waterfalls furnished power to turn water wheels which powered lumber and grain mills built near the waterfalls. In time, towns grew into manufacturing cities and trading centres. Philadelphia, Paterson, Schenectady, Trenton, and Fall River are Fall Line cities.

**Coastal Plain.** The Atlantic Coastal Plain stretches from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, south to Florida along the Atlantic Ocean. It rises just a little above sea level. It was built by the slow, wide rivers that flow across it. These rivers deposited silt, sand, and mud year after year at their mouths. The silt gradually built a sloping shelf under the ocean. In time, part of the shelf rose above the ocean. This part is called the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The part that remained below water is called the *Continental Shelf*. It slopes out into the ocean.

The soil of the Coastal Plain is fertile. It is suitable for growing a variety of grains, fruits, and vegetables. The ocean over the Continental Shelf is rather shallow. It is a good feeding ground for fish.

**Lowlands.** The Lake Plain is a fertile lowland south of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. It extends east along

the Mohawk River. Winds from the Great Lakes keep the temperatures of the Lake Plain cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the surrounding country. The longest and most fertile valley of the Appalachian Highlands is the Great Valley. It begins in eastern Pennsylvania and extends far south.

**Climate.** The climate of New England is said to be moderate. But winters can still be long and quite cold and bring much snow. Snow can come as early as December and last until March. It can be accompanied by very cold winds. Summers are warm and pleasant. New England has 500 mm to 1000 mm of precipitation each year. Some parts get as much as 1500 mm. There is sufficient rain to grow a variety of trees and crops.

## Questions and Activities

1. How were the land and water forms of the Northern region formed?
2. What is the Fall Line? How did it affect the location of some of the cities in the Atlantic region?
3. How does the geography of the Atlantic states help to explain why so many people live in this area of the United States?
4. Which parts of the region are best for growing vegetables? Why?
5. If you were to move to the Atlantic region of the United States, where would you like to live? Why?



# Who were the first settlers of the Atlantic States?

People from many European countries came to the Atlantic coastal region. Dutch settlers came to live at the mouth of the Hudson River in 1629. Their settlement was called New Amsterdam. Swedish settlers built Fort Christina in 1638 where Wilmington, Delaware, is today. The Dutch quarrelled with the Swedish settlers and took over their land. In 1664 England captured the Dutch colony.

A group of wealthy English businessmen formed The London Company. They got the right to explore the Atlantic coast of what is now Virginia. They settled on a peninsula in the James River. They called their settlement Jamestown. It was the first permanent English settlement in America. In 1619 the small settlement elected a government to make laws for the colony.

The second permanent English settlement was at Plymouth, Massachusetts. In England a group disagreed with the Church of England. These people wanted simple services and a plain church building. They were called *Puritans*. They left England and went to Holland but they were not happy there. They wanted their children to speak English and live in English ways. They decided to move to America where they would be free to worship as they pleased. Because they had travelled a long way seeking a place to live as they wished, they were

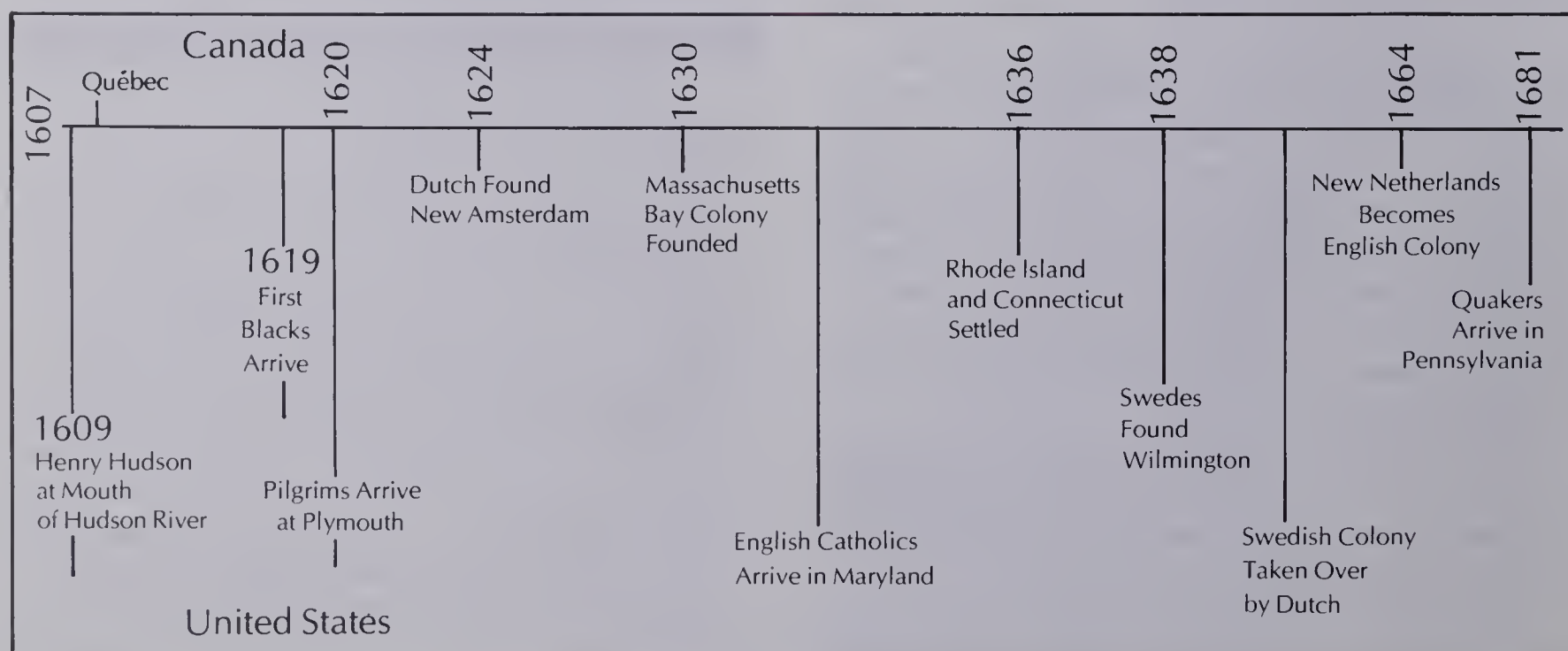
called *Pilgrims*. In September 1620, 102 Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England, in a ship called the *Mayflower*. After nine weeks, often in stormy seas, they anchored in Cape Cod Bay. They stayed on board ship through the winter until some houses were built.

Before they went ashore, the Pilgrim leaders signed an agreement called the *Mayflower Compact*. One of the things it stated was that the men of the colony would meet from time to time to make laws. The people agreed to obey them. The colonists were deciding some of the rules that they would live by for themselves.

Their first winter was harsh. The Pilgrims were not prepared for the long, cold winters. Many died. But the Indians were friendly and taught the Pilgrims how to hunt and fish and plant Indian corn.



This is *Mayflower II*, a full-scale replica of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America in 1620. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



More Pilgrims arrived in the spring of 1621. That fall, after a bountiful harvest, they held a celebration of thanksgiving. Chief Massasoit and 90 of his warriors came. It was the first Thanksgiving celebration held in the United States.

As more Puritan settlements sprung up, Boston became the most important town. The Puritan settlements became known as the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

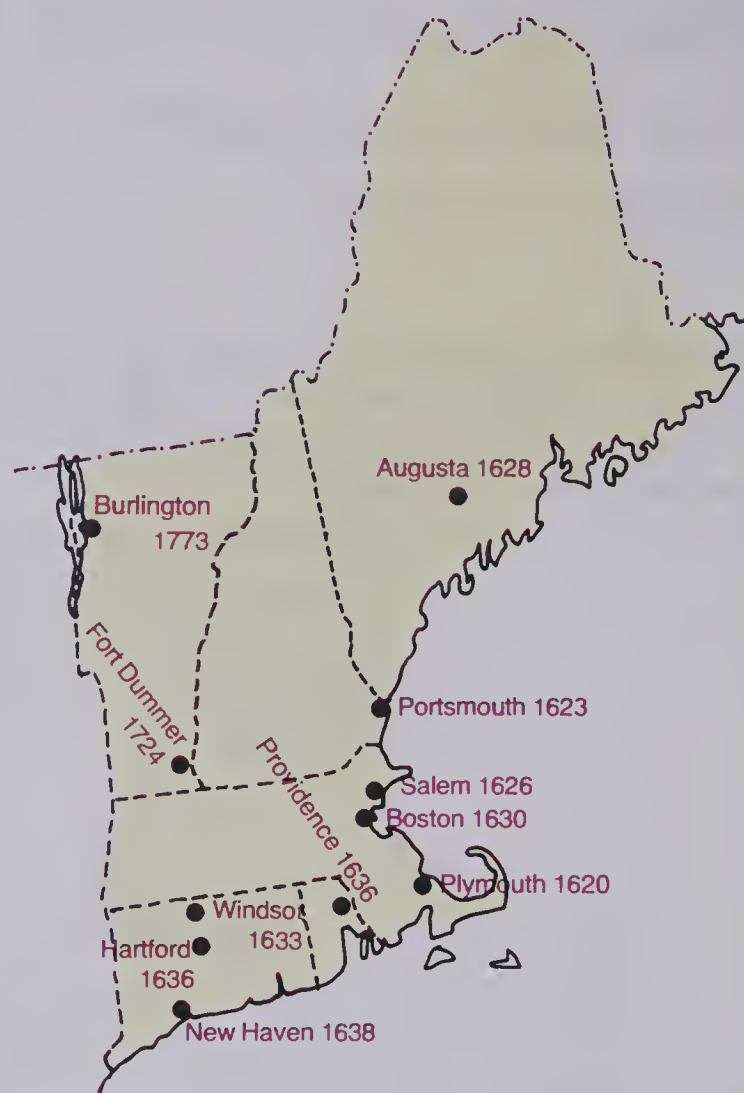
Roger Williams, who disagreed with the way Puritans worshipped, started his own colony in 1636 at Providence. It became the capital of a new state, Rhode Island. Thomas Hooker started a settlement at Hartford, Connecticut, where an old Dutch fort had been. It, too, became a state capital.

The first settlers in Maine were English fishermen. They set up small fishing camps in the small bays. Farmers from the south moved in to take the fertile land. Settlements grew to become the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The Puritans left England in search of religious freedom. Many Catholics did also. A Catholic leader, Lord Baltimore, left England with 200 settlers. They settled along Chesapeake Bay in 1634. He named the colony Maryland after the wife of King Charles I of England.

The Society of Friends also left England for America in order to find religious freedom. Their services were conducted in a simple manner. No one spoke unless he or she had a message from God to share. They were known as *Quakers*. A wealthy young Englishman, William Penn, became a Quaker. In 1681 he was granted a piece of land on

Old Salem, North Carolina, is an historic site today. This colony was established by a group of Moravians in 1776. Today, many of the original buildings have been restored and opened for tourists to see what life was like in the 18th century. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



the banks of the Delaware River. It was called Pennsylvania, which means "Penn's Woods". By 1684, Penn had helped over 8000 colonists to come to Pennsylvania. They founded the city of Philadelphia. It was known as the "City of Brotherly Love". People of other religions settled in Pennsylvania as well.

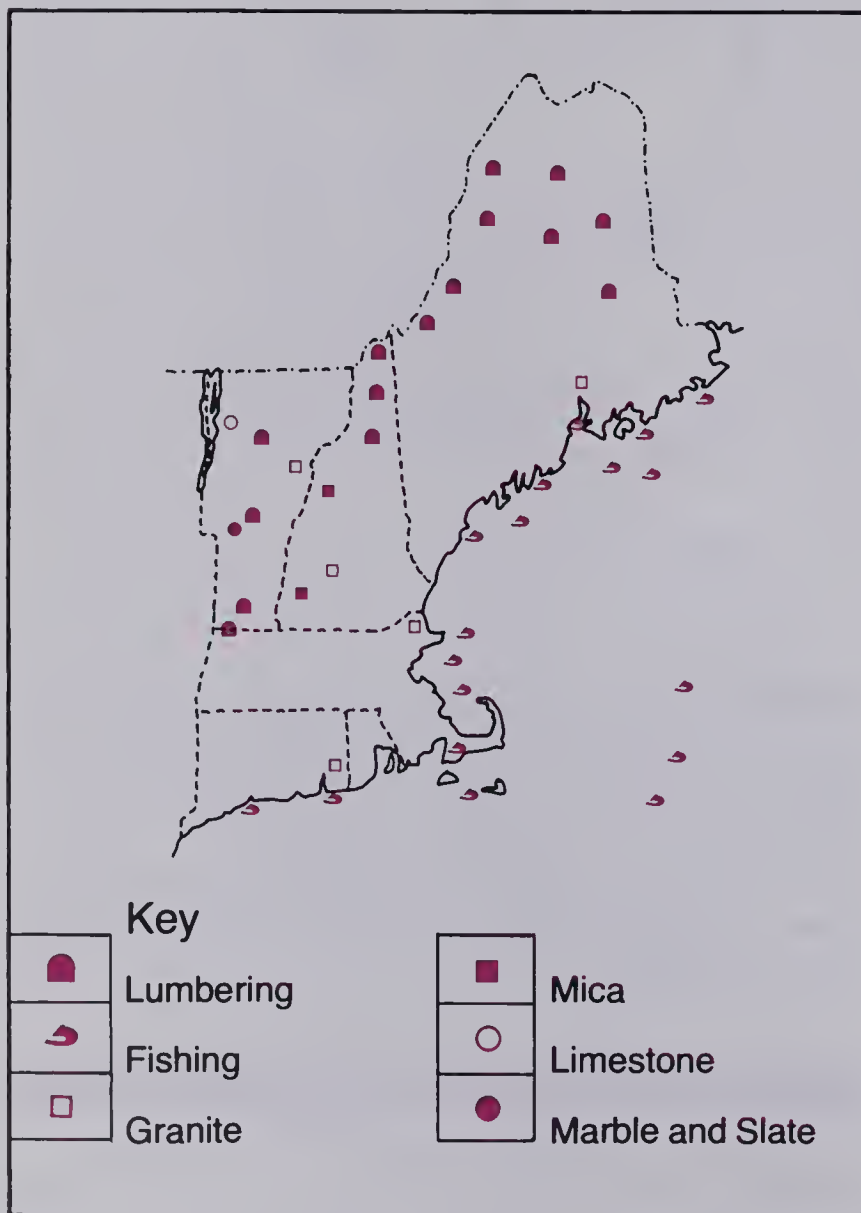
## Questions and Activities

1. Give two reasons why people from Europe came to America.
2. Make a list of hardships the first settlers faced in making a new life in America.
3. Why do we have laws? Do you think the Pilgrims were wise to decide who should make their laws before they left the *Mayflower*? Why?
4. Can you think of some important qualities a leader of a new settlement should have in order to keep everybody working together and happy?
5. Do library research on the Puritans or Quakers. Write a short report on the way of life of either group.



# How do people in the New England States make a living?

People everywhere depend upon natural resources. What natural resources are found in New England? As we can see, minerals, forests, and fish are important resources in this region.



The word *manufacture* means to “make by hand”. It took the early settlers long hours of hard work to make furniture, tools, machines, and clothing.

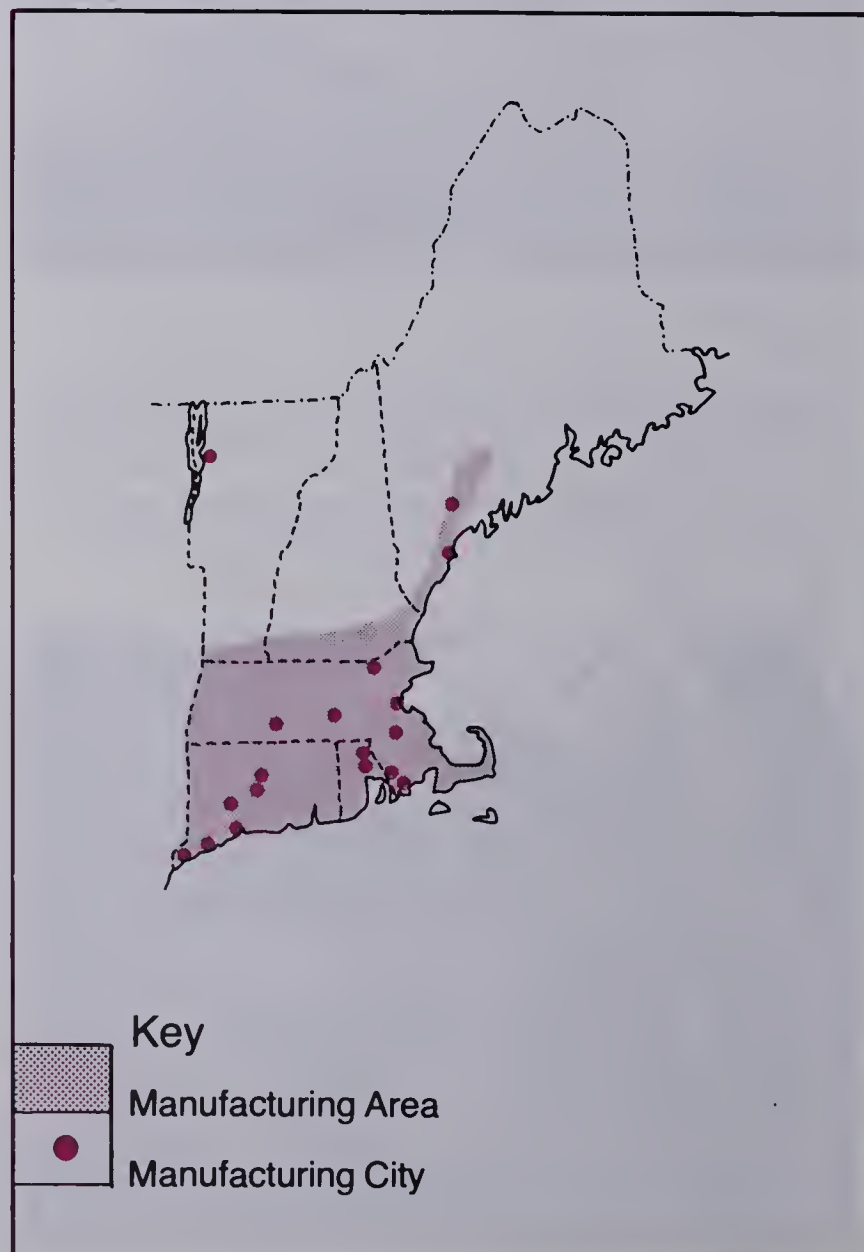
Two inventors helped to speed up the work of manufacturing. Samuel Slater invented a water-powered spinning machine to spin many threads at one time. The textile mills soon made thread and cloth much faster and more cheaply.

Eli Whitney, a New England teacher, invented the cotton gin. This machine could clean as much cotton in a day as fifty people could by hand. He also invented a new way to use machines to make goods.

All hand-made goods were different. Whitney’s idea was to have a machine make a large number of the same part. Other machines would make other parts. Today, car makers take parts from many factories to make a car. This is known as *mass production*. Mass production made it possible to make many goods quickly and cheaply. Factories grew and expanded. Electrical energy soon replaced water power.

Manufacturing is important in New England. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are known for leather goods, such as shoes, and for electrical equipment and textiles. In the Boston area, electrical and electronic equipment is manufactured. Many computers for use in the space program are made here. And in the Connecticut River Valley, finely crafted metal goods, firearms, and electrical goods are made.

At one time, the textile industry was important. Today, many textile industries have moved to the south. But cities like Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, and Lowell in Massachusetts and Providence, Rhode Island are still known for textiles. Tools, clocks, guns, hardware, and machinery are also made in New England factories. Synthetic fibres, like



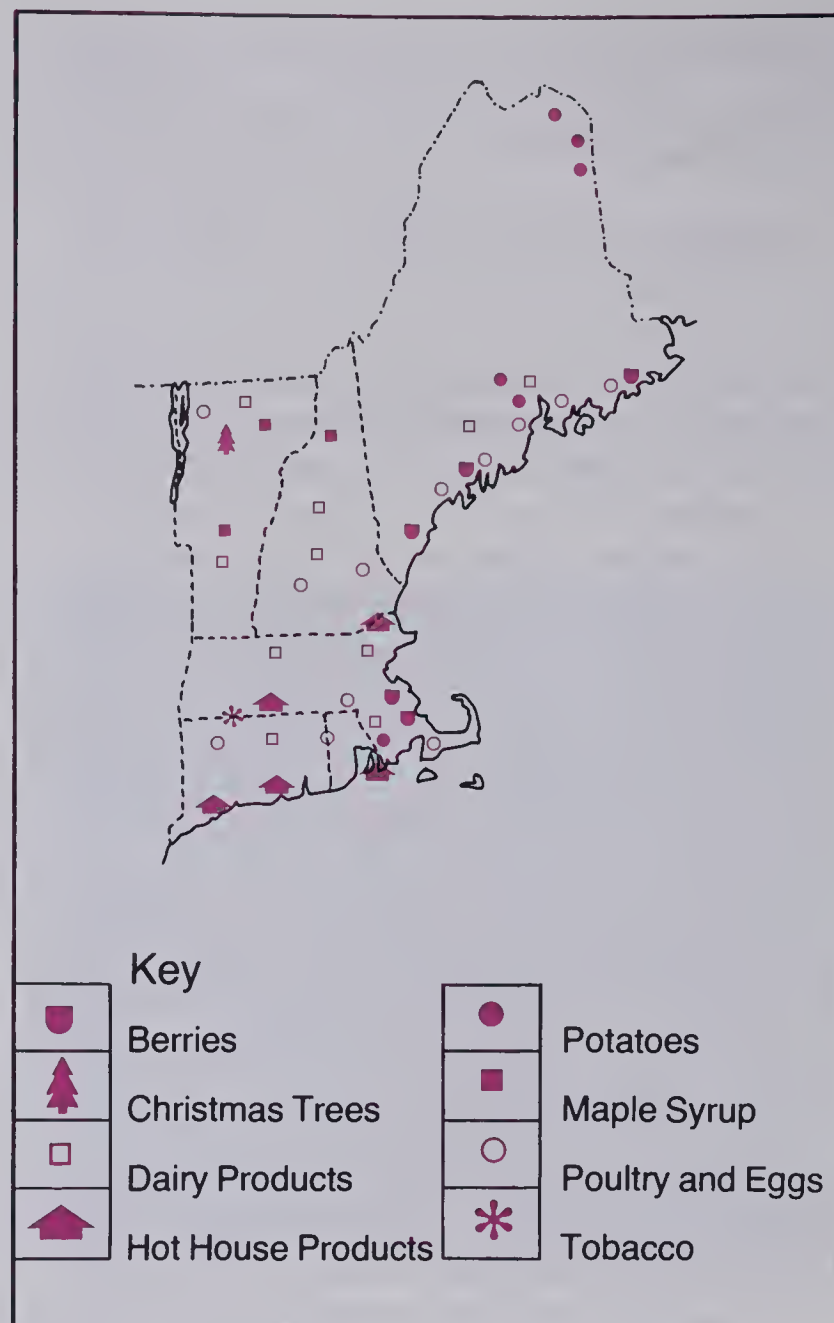
nylon, dacron, and orlon, are made as well. Electronics, a branch of the science of electricity, is an important industry. It has made possible television, radio, sound motion pictures, and calculators. The photoelectric cells that open doors when you approach are based on electronics.

The northern states of New England have large forests. Spruce, hemlock, birch, pine, ash, and maple grow there. These forests furnish wood for many products that range from lumber and furniture to toothpicks and such paper products as towels, napkins, cleaning tissues, books, and magazines. Berlin, New Hampshire, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, have lumber and paper mills. The sugar maple trees of Vermont are famous for their tasty maple sugar and syrup.

Farming in the Atlantic coastal region is specialized. Individual farmers grow only those crops best suited to the soil and climate. They work in dairying, fruit growing, truck farming, and raising specialty crops. Look at the map. Where are vegetables grown? Where is fruit grown? Why is dairying an important industry?

Different kinds of fish are caught off the Atlantic coast. Deep-sea fishermen go out from Boston and Gloucester in Massachusetts and from Portland in Maine in large boats. These boats are equipped with refrigerators for keeping their catch of cod, halibut, and haddock cool. Once out to sea, the fishermen use small boats called *dories* from which to catch the fish.

The oyster boats of Chesapeake Bay are the last ones in the U.S.A. to use sails. Why do you think sailboats are still used for the oyster harvest? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



*In-shore* fishermen catch mackerel, herring, oysters, clams, crabs, and lobsters 3 km to 4 km off the coast. Some of the fish is sold fresh, but most is processed for shipment elsewhere.

## Questions and Activities

1. What condition helped industries start in the Atlantic States?
2. Give two reasons why manufacturing became so important in New England.
3. Make a list of the fruits and vegetables grown in this region.
4. Name one specialty crop grown in this region. Explain what the term *specialty crop* means. (Check library sources.)
5. Select a city in the Atlantic States and prepare a report on it. Your report should include where it is, how it started, what industries are located in it, and some important features about it.



# How do people in the Middle Atlantic States make a living?

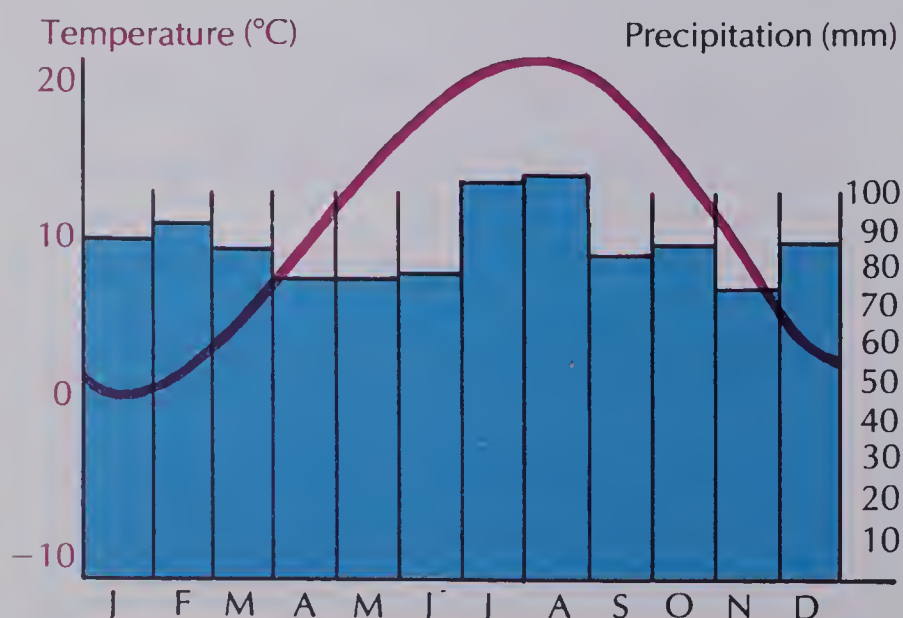
Mining provides many jobs for people who live in the Appalachian Uplands. Coal, iron ore, limestone, slate, oil, and natural gas are mined. As a result, making iron, steel, and iron and steel products is a leading industry in Pennsylvania. Steel products such as frames for buildings and bridges, locomotives, machines, and tools are made in Bethlehem, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Harrisburg.

The first oil well in the United States was drilled in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859. Pittsburgh on the Allegheny Plateau is the centre of iron and steel production.

The Middle Atlantic States have five main manufacturing districts. These are New York and district, Lake Plain cities in western New York, Philadelphia and nearby cities, eastern Pennsylvania cities, and the Pittsburgh area in southwest Pennsylvania.

The raw materials come from many countries. Oil from South America is made into gasoline and other petroleum products. Iron ore comes from Canada, South America, and Africa. Wool from Australia, raw brown sugar from the Caribbean, and farm produce from all over the United States are used to make products. All are shipped to the factories. Excellent roads, railways, canals, and rivers allow trucks, trains, and ships to bring raw materials into the area and take the finished products away to all parts of the United States and the world.

This chart shows the average monthly temperature and precipitation in New York City. Which month would you enjoy most?



The Middle Atlantic States offer the tourist everything from Canada geese on Maryland's shore during their winter migration, to sunbathing at Sandy Hook State Park, to the dramatic skyline and excitement of New York City. Which activity would you choose? (Photos: U.S. Travel Service.)

Another important industry is tourism. Where do you usually spend your holidays? Would you like to spend them along the Atlantic coast of the United States? Many people do. The mountains, lakes, rivers and forests of the Atlantic Coastal Region attract people year round. In summer, swimming, sunbathing, hiking, and fishing are popular. People are attracted to the beautiful parks and historic sites found throughout the region.



## New York State Barge Canal

In 1825, the Erie Canal opened. It connected Lake Ontario and the Hudson River. Later improvements resulted in the New York Barge Canal system. Some 800 km long, it includes the Erie Canal, three other canals, and 500 km of connecting lakes and rivers. Because of the New York Barge Canal, goods from the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence, and Lake Plain regions can reach New York by boat or barge. Important manufacturing cities like Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, and Schenectady developed along this waterway.

## St. Lawrence Seaway

Before 1959, large, ocean-going ships could sail up the St. Lawrence River only as far as Montreal. Canada and the United States worked together to widen the canal and deepen the channel. This made it possible for ocean ships to reach Canadian and American cities on the Great Lakes. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Queen Elizabeth II, and President Dwight Eisenhower officially opened the new seaway in 1959.

## New York City

This fascinating city began as a Dutch fur-trading post on the end of Manhattan Island. Today, it has a population of about 9 500 000 of whom nearly 20 per cent were born outside the United States. Of those who were born in the United States, many are of English, German, Polish, Irish, Italian, and Puerto Rican descent. Thus, New York is a city with a rich mixture of ethnic backgrounds.

New York City has one of the finest harbours in the world. It is a deep water harbour and protected from the ocean storms. Thus, New York City is a busy seaport, but it is also important for manufacturing, trading, and publishing, and it is noted for being an air and rail travel centre. It is called a *gateway city* because so many people and products pass through its harbour and airports.

New York City factories depend on many neighbouring cities, such as the textile mills in Paterson, New Jersey. Sewing machines are brought in from Elizabeth, New Jersey, factory machinery from Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey, and gasoline and fuel oil from Bayonne.

New York City is a city of skyscrapers. It has some of the most famous in the world, such as the Empire

State Building. It also has fine orchestras, museums, sports and music events, universities, and churches. The headquarters of the United Nations is also in the city. Many people visit New York City each year for business and for pleasure.

The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of American freedom and welcome to the many immigrants who have come to live in the U.S. It was designed and built by a French sculptor, Frederic Bartholdi, and it was presented to the United States by France on July 4, 1884. It stands on Ellis and Liberty Islands in New York City's harbour.



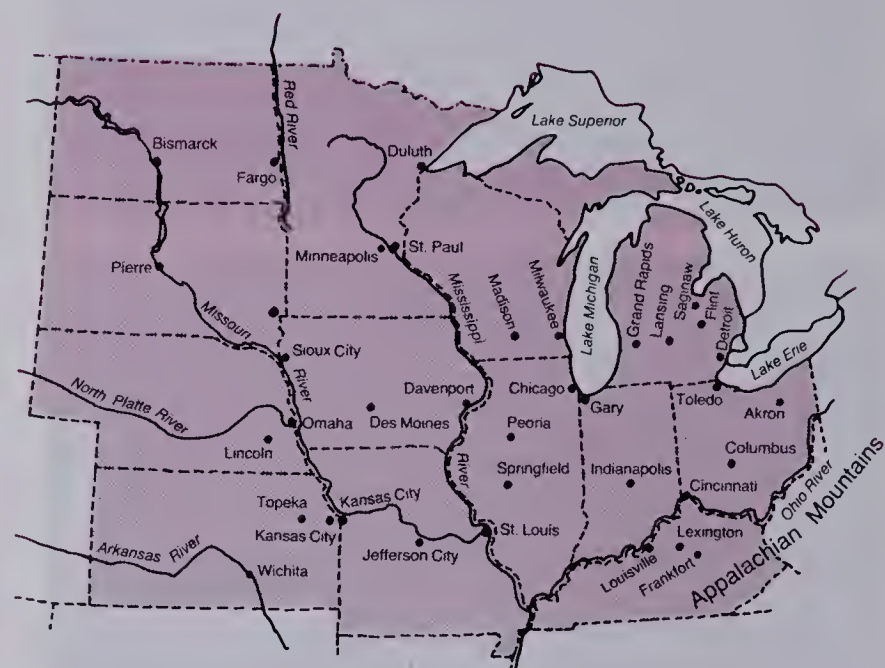
The Statue of Liberty is an important symbol to Americans.  
(Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

## Questions and Activities

1. Rivers play an important role in the development of cities. Choose one river in the Middle Atlantic states, and explain how it influenced the growth of a city.
2. Which Atlantic States border on Canada? Which border on the Great Lakes?
3. Do library research on the St. Lawrence Seaway. How long did it take to build? How much did it cost? How important is it today?
4. Today, New York City is often called "the Big Apple". How do you think it got that nickname? What do you think it means?
5. The head offices of many American companies are located in the Middle Atlantic region. Look at magazines and newspapers. Try to find the names of five large companies with head offices in this area.



# 6 The Central States



## Which are the Central States?

Between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains is a huge region of land. It represents the major part of the Mississippi River Valley, including its tributary (branch) rivers. Most of the land is flat, making agriculture and transportation easy. Most belongs to the Central Plains region. West of the Missouri River, the land is higher and drier. It is often called the Great Plains region. Both these regions reach north into Canada.

Usually, the climate has four distinct seasons. In the north, winters are cold, similar to winters on the Canadian Prairies. In the south, winters are quite mild. The summers are often hot and usually fairly dry. Much of the rain comes in the spring and early summer. This is important for the seeding of the crops.

One unpleasant feature of the spring and summer weather is the tornado. In April 1965, 47 tornadoes swept through the Central States in a two day period, killing 257 people and causing enormous damage. Winds can reach 500 km/h. They may "touch

down" on the ground for anything from a few metres to hundreds of kilometres. Scientists are not certain why tornadoes form or why they have increased in number throughout this century.

Tornado warnings are taken seriously in the Central States. Can you explain why? (Photo: U.S. National Weather Service.)



One of the most important cities in the central region is Chicago. Chicago started as a fur trading post in 1779. Farming developed in the area and farmers brought their products to sell in the city. In 1871, the growing city was hit by a fire which destroyed 17 000 buildings. In rebuilding them, many new ideas were tried. Chicago became famous for its architecture. Today, it has several of the world's tallest buildings.

Because of its location, Chicago is a major distribution centre for North America. It is the world's largest inland port. This is made possible by special waterways, such as the Illinois (built in 1933) and the St. Lawrence Seaway (completed by Canada and the U.S. in 1959). Resources such as coal, iron ore, copper, and lumber are brought in. Grain, meat, and manufactured goods are shipped out to all parts of the world. Nineteen railway routes meet at Chicago and the city has 149 rail yards. In addition, the O'Hare International Airport is the busiest in the world.

Many industries have developed. The Chicago area is the leading steelmaking area in the U.S.A. It also leads in the mail order business, industrial machinery, and radio and television manufacturing.

## Questions and Activities

1. What are the names of the states located in the central region?
2. Why do you think a tornado is often called a twister?
3. If you lived near Chicago, how would you describe the climate to a Canadian friend?
4. What do you think has led to Chicago's growth and importance?
5. Choose one of the large cities on the map. Using other books, find out why the city is famous and why it was built at that location.

Most of Chicago's important areas are located on the North Shore as the waterfront is called. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

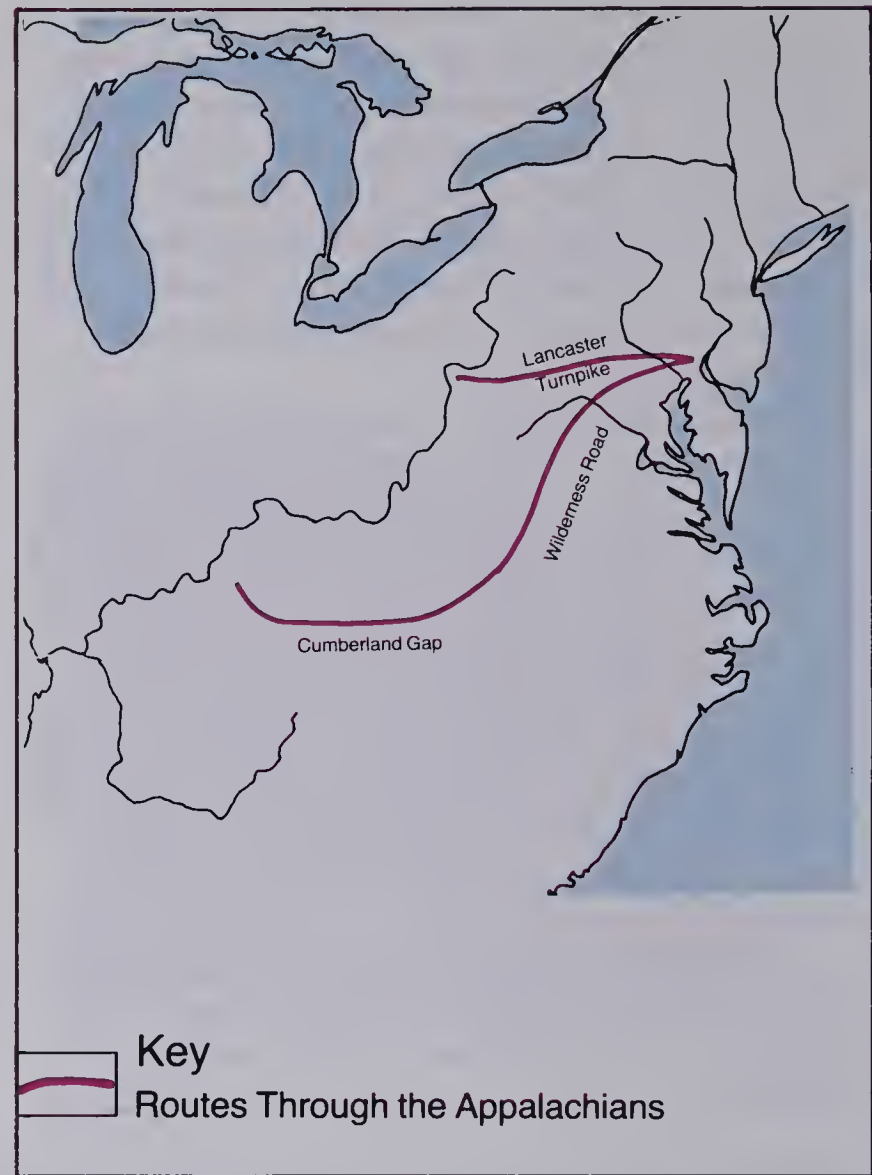




# How were the Central States settled?

The French were the first Europeans to claim the central region. They built several forts and tried to control the land from Canada to the Mississippi. After France was defeated in the Seven Years War, however, the region was controlled by Indians who caused trouble for any settlers trying to cross through the Appalachian Mountains. It was quite easy to travel up and down the coast to Nova Scotia or Georgia. It was a lot more difficult to pass inland. The mountains were hard to cross. Most rivers flowed against the settlers, and the roads were very rough. The British decided to leave the land to the Indians.

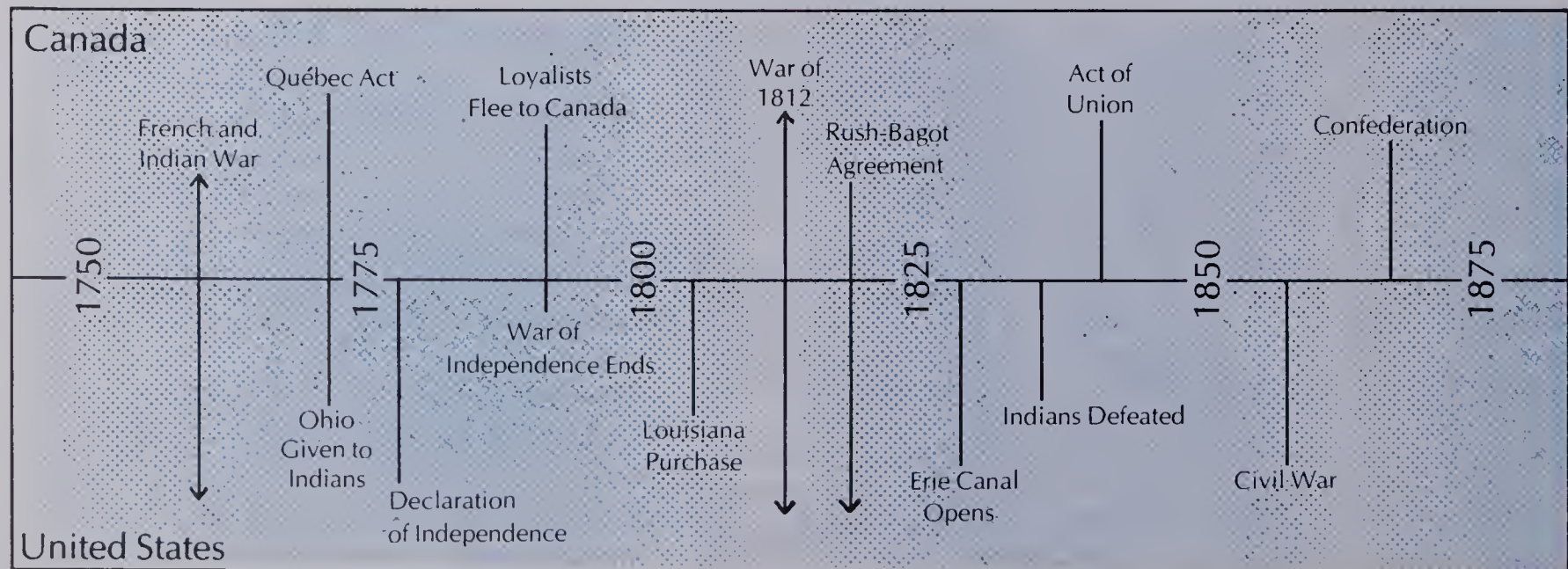
The American War of Independence changed all that. Americans now owned the land. Stories of the fertile lands on the other side of the mountains encouraged settlers to take their chances. Adventurous people like James Harrod and Daniel Boone started settlements, bringing settlers through the gaps (or passes) in the mountains. Soon, territories such as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio had enough people (60 000 were needed) to become states. The whole area up to the Mississippi was being settled.

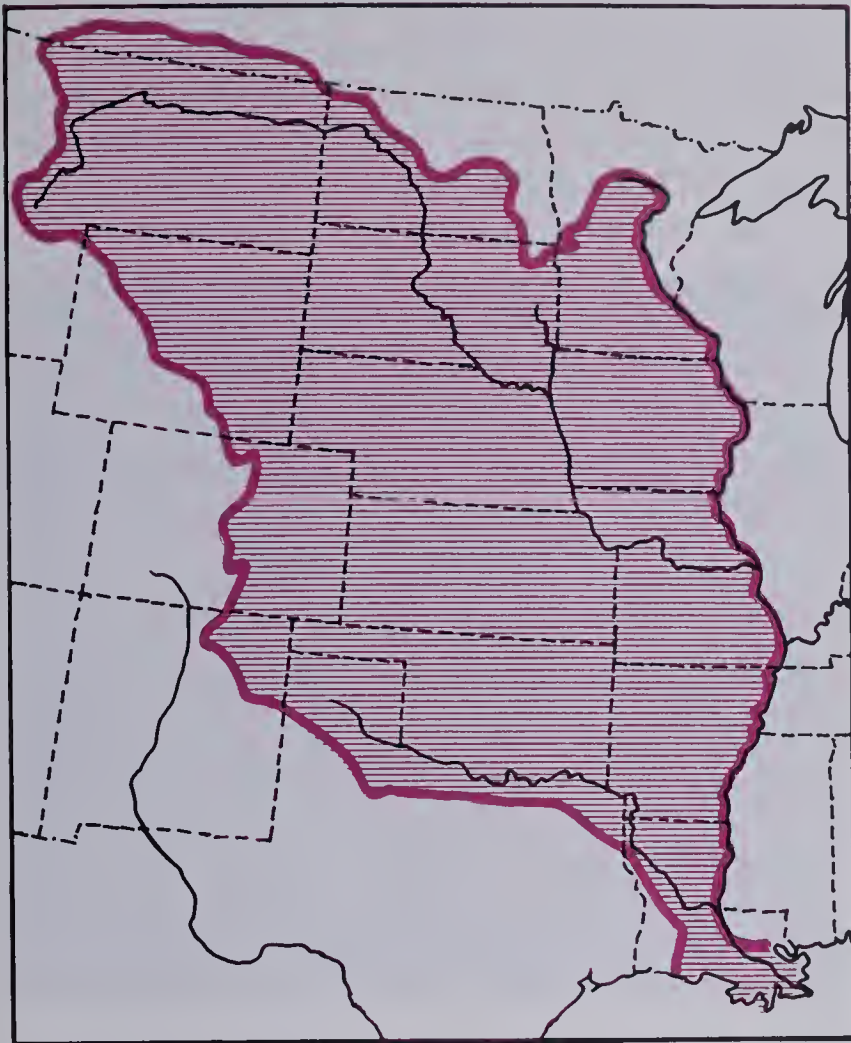


## The Louisiana Purchase

How did they settle the land on the other side of the Mississippi? This land, called Louisiana, had been returned to France by Spain in 1800. France was fighting a war in Europe and needed money. The United States government was able to buy the land

for 15 million dollars in 1803. At that time, it was the biggest land deal in history. For a long time, though, the government’s idea was to keep it as Indian lands. Most of it was not considered good farmland.





This map shows the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

## Questions and Activities

1. Which main cities were connected by the Lancaster Turnpike? the Cumberland Gap?
2. Why were rivers important in the early history of this region?
3. How did the United States gain the lands on the west side of the Mississippi River?
4. Make a chart to show:
  - a) problems faced by early settlers,
  - b) the causes of these problems,
  - c) the ways in which the problems were solved.
5. Make up five questions which, when answered, will tell something about a person who was important in opening up this area for settlement. Use other books to develop and answer your questions on one of these people: Daniel Boone; James Harrod; General 'Mad' Anthony Wayne; William Henry Harrison.



# How important is agriculture to the Central States?

The United States is one of the largest producers of agricultural products in the world. The central region produces more than 40 per cent of all agricultural production in the United States.

Most of the land is flat and easy to cultivate. Machinery is used to seed the corn in May and to harvest it in August and September. Because of increased use of machinery, it has been possible for farms to increase in size. Many people who used to farm now live in the city because fewer people are needed to work the land.

Corn is one of the most important crops grown in the United States. It needs good soil, warm summers, and a reasonable amount of spring rain. When these are found together, as they are in much of the central region, corn can be grown. It is used mainly to feed cattle and hogs, but it is also used to produce margarine, cereals, and corn oil.

The fattened hogs and cattle provide a major source of food. The animals might be sent to stockyards in places like St. Louis, Omaha, or Kansas City. They are sold to meat packers for freezing and curing. All parts of the cattle are used for some purpose. This leads to a number of smaller industries developing.

Other crops, such as soybeans, alfalfa, oats, rye, and barley, are also grown. Usually, farmers practise rotation of the crops. They may plant soybeans one year, corn the next, and oats the third. Some farmers buy all their feed and just keep cattle on gigantic feed lots, similar to those in western Canada.

Towards the Rocky Mountains, the drier climate allows wheat to grow. Winter wheat can be grown in the south. This is planted in the fall. The winter temperatures slow the growth until the spring. The wheat is harvested in June. Some varieties of winter wheat can be grown as far north as southern Alberta. Most wheat produced is spring wheat. Large elevators mark the wheat-producing areas.

To the north, the cooler climate and heavier rainfall produce better grass. This is the Dairy Belt. Milk produced on farms is also used to make cream and other dairy products. Wisconsin alone produces half of the American cheese production.

Cornfields in the sunset, dairy cattle grazing, and cherry blossoms bursting into bloom tell a great deal about the importance of agriculture to the Central States. (Photo : U.S. Travel Service.)





A black and white photograph capturing a rural scene. In the foreground, a herd of black and white cows is scattered across a grassy field, some standing and others resting. The middle ground features a large, dark silhouette of an oil pumpjack (derrick) standing on a slight rise. To the right of the pumpjack, a small, dark, rectangular structure is visible. The background consists of rolling hills under a pale, overcast sky. The overall tone is somber due to the monochrome palette.

1. Which state is the largest cheese producer?
2. Give three examples to show how crops depend on rainfall.
3. Why is it usually easier to farm flat lands rather than lands in the mountains?
4. Name three smaller industries that might develop wherever the cattle industry is important.
5. Make a chart like this. Use the information in this section to fill in the corn column. Look in other books to fill in the rest of the chart.

A black and white photograph of the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., viewed through the branches of a flowering tree. The memorial's dome and columns are visible in the background, reflected in the water. A small boat is on the water in the foreground.



# How important is industry in the Central States?

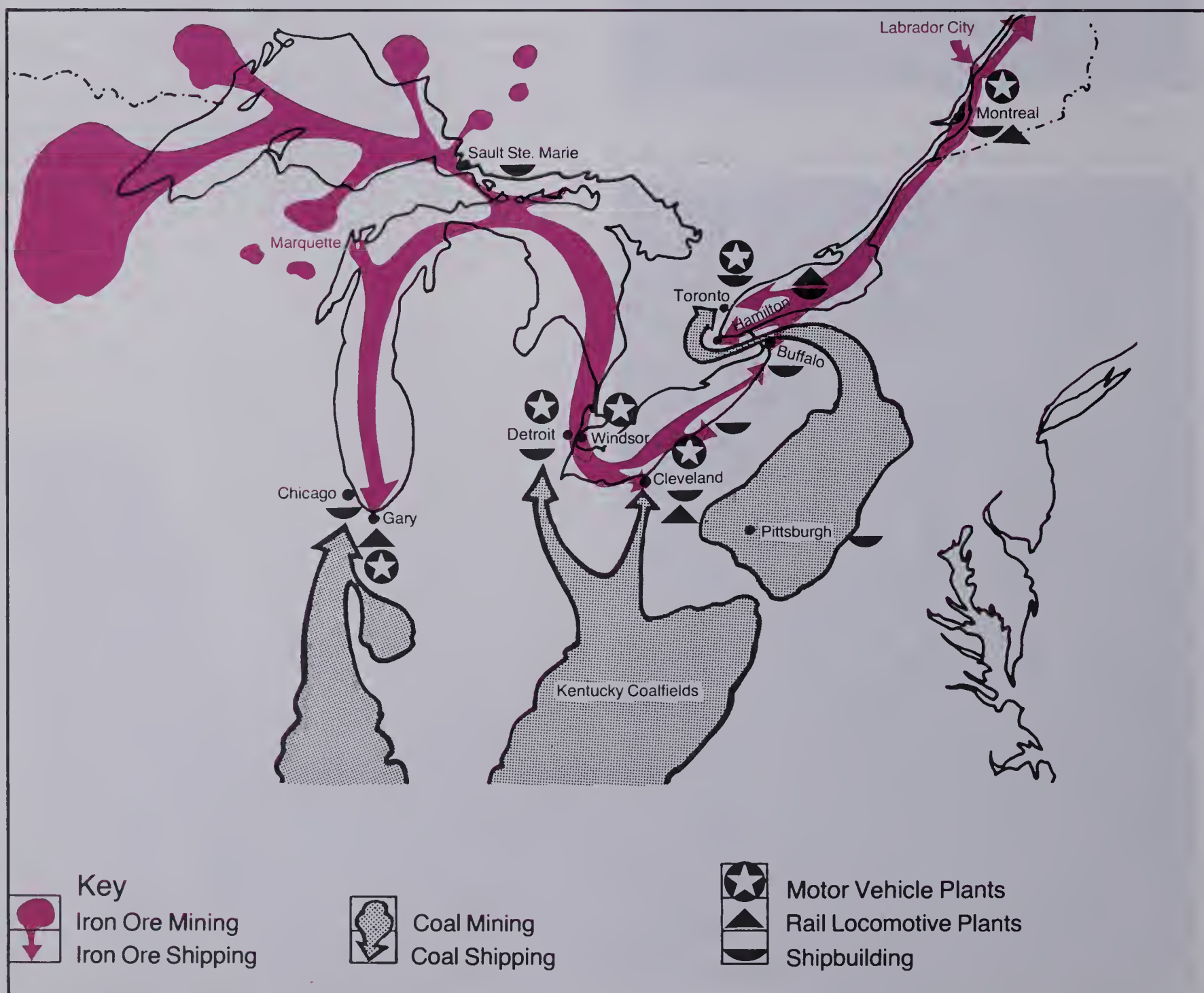
The first settlers started developing the agricultural resources of the central region. Other industries, such as meat packing, flour milling, and brewing, soon developed from agriculture.

This region is rich in natural resources other than land. The Mesabi range in Minnesota has produced huge amounts of iron ore. Iron ore is a rock which is broken down into small pellets. Long freight trains take the ore pellets to Lake Superior. Special ore carriers carry the ore pellets to the iron and steel plants at Chicago, Gary, or Detroit.

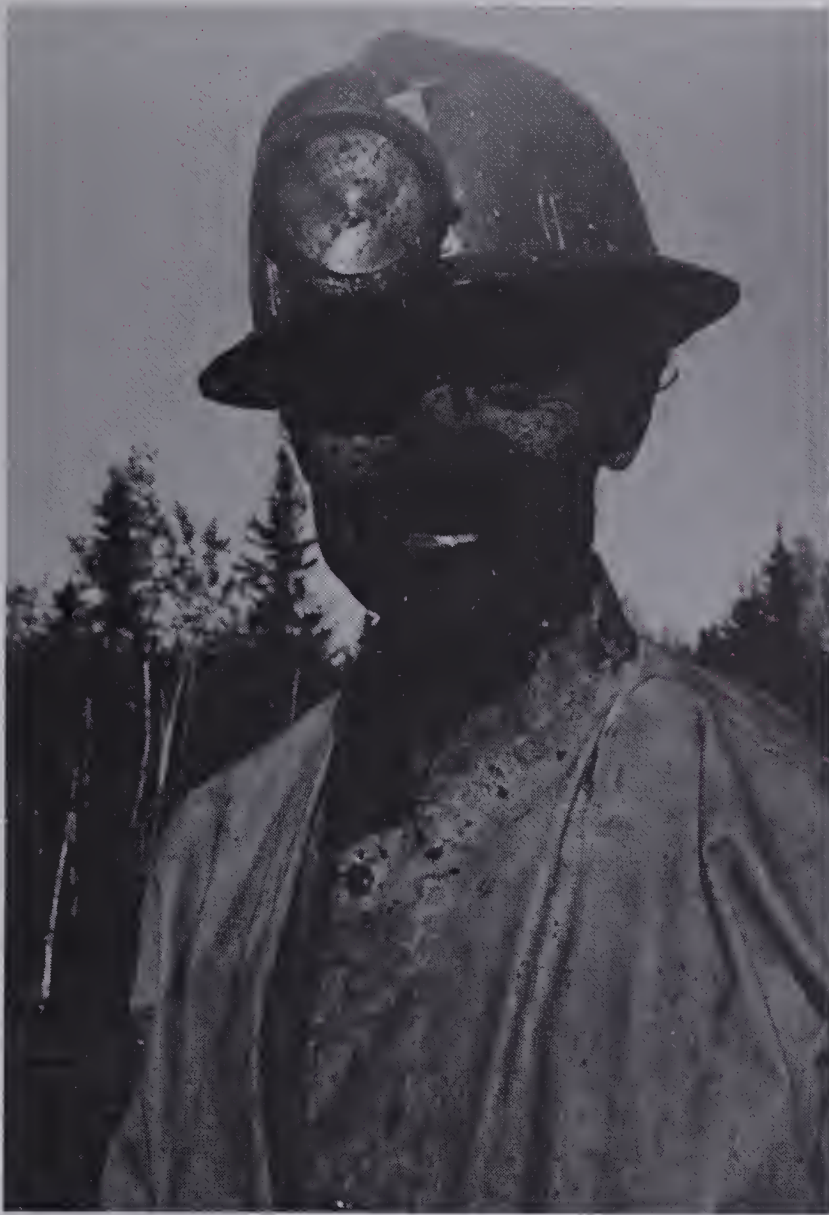
Making steel requires coal and limestone, too. Coal comes by train from the coalfields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, or Ohio. Limestone is available more easily and often does not have to come far. The human resource — skilled labour — is available because the industries have been set up for a long time in these places. Thus, many other people have come to live and work in the area.

Iron and steel factories are located here because transportation costs are low. The materials needed and the finished goods can be shipped in and out of the region easily.

Why is steel needed? Much of it is rolled thin and used to make cars. The United States produces 9 000 000 cars each year! About 25 per cent are made in Detroit. Huge factories use assembly lines to produce the vehicles. Workers often have to do only a tiny part of the job. This “tiny part” may have







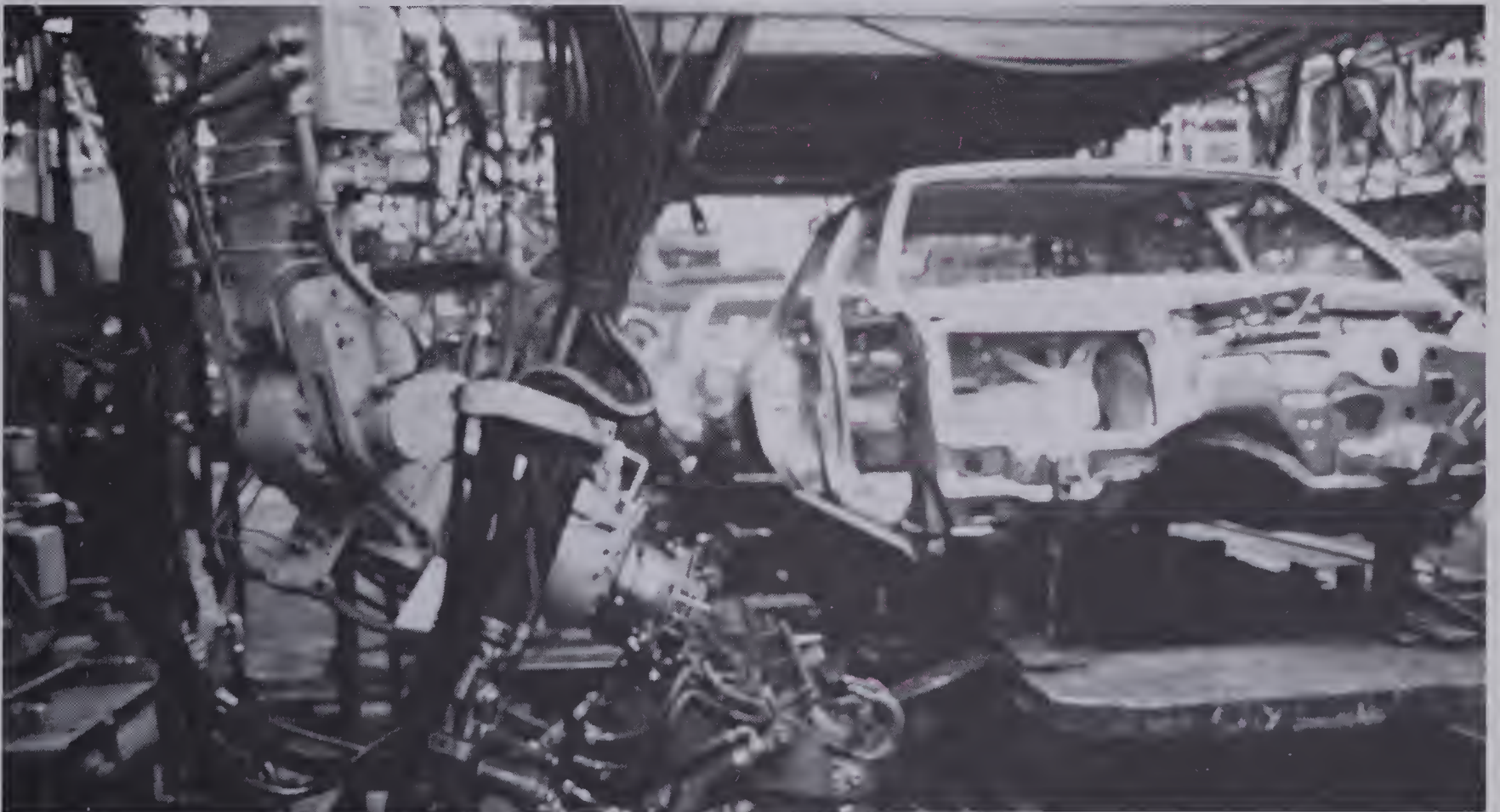
Coal mining is an important industry.

to be repeated several hundred times a day. In some factories, special robots are being used to put parts together.

Other industries support the car industry. Tires are made in Akron, Ohio, where 40 per cent of the world's supply of natural rubber is used. Electrical parts are produced in Detroit and nearby towns. Car bodies are produced at Akron. Chemical factories change oil and coal into different plastics used in the car. Some Canadian factories also supply parts to Detroit.

## Questions and Activities

1. Make a list of the resources used in the central region and where they are found.
2. Draw a diagram which shows how different resources are combined to make iron and steel.
3. Do you think you would like a job doing the same action hundreds of times a day? Why?
4. What natural resources are combined to make a car?
5. Using library resources, find out how one of the car companies, such as Ford, Dodge, Chrysler, or General Motors, got started.





# 7 The Southern States



## What are the geographical features?

Eleven states make up the Southern region. North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are the southeast states. The seven states from Tennessee to Texas are in the south central part of the United States.

**Mountains.** The Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont stretch down into Alabama. The Interior Highlands (Ozark and Ouachita Mountains) cross Arkansas and Oklahoma. A mountainous area forms the western boundary of Texas.

**Plains.** Plains are often called the “food basket” of the world. There are three plains in the southern region. Look at the elevation of the Gulf Coastal plain. Do you see that this gently rolling area slopes towards the Gulf of Mexico?

**Rivers.** The most important river in the region is the mighty Mississippi. It rises out of Lake Itasca, Minnesota, and winds its way 3840 km south to the Gulf of Mexico. Of the 250 rivers that flow into it, the

Ohio, Missouri, and Red are the most important. The Mississippi and its tributaries form the Mississippi Drainage Basin. It begins as a bright, clear stream but changes to a muddy grey colour. This is because the rivers flowing into it bring great quantities of sand and silt.

The Mississippi and many of its tributaries flow through low, flat lands. For hundreds of years, the melting snows and heavy rains of spring would cause the Mississippi to overflow its banks. The floods left much rich soil on the land covered by the water. This is known as the river’s *flood plain*. Today, much of the richest farmland is found on the flood plains of the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red Rivers in the Southern regions. Today, hundreds of kilometres of walls have been built along the banks of the Mississippi. These walls are made of earth, stone, or concrete. They are called *levees*.

As the Mississippi River crosses the Gulf Coastal Plain, it slows down and widens. As it nears its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico, it divides into several branches, each emptying into the Gulf.

Over the years, tonnes of soil have been dropped by the water to form a fertile plain called a *delta*. The Mississippi delta is very large. Within are swamps, lakes, woods, and tall grass along with fertile farmland. Muskrats, raccoons, and opossum are trapped

The Mississippi River levees turned the flood plain into rich farmland. (Photo: Department of the Army, Memphis District, Corps of Engineers.)







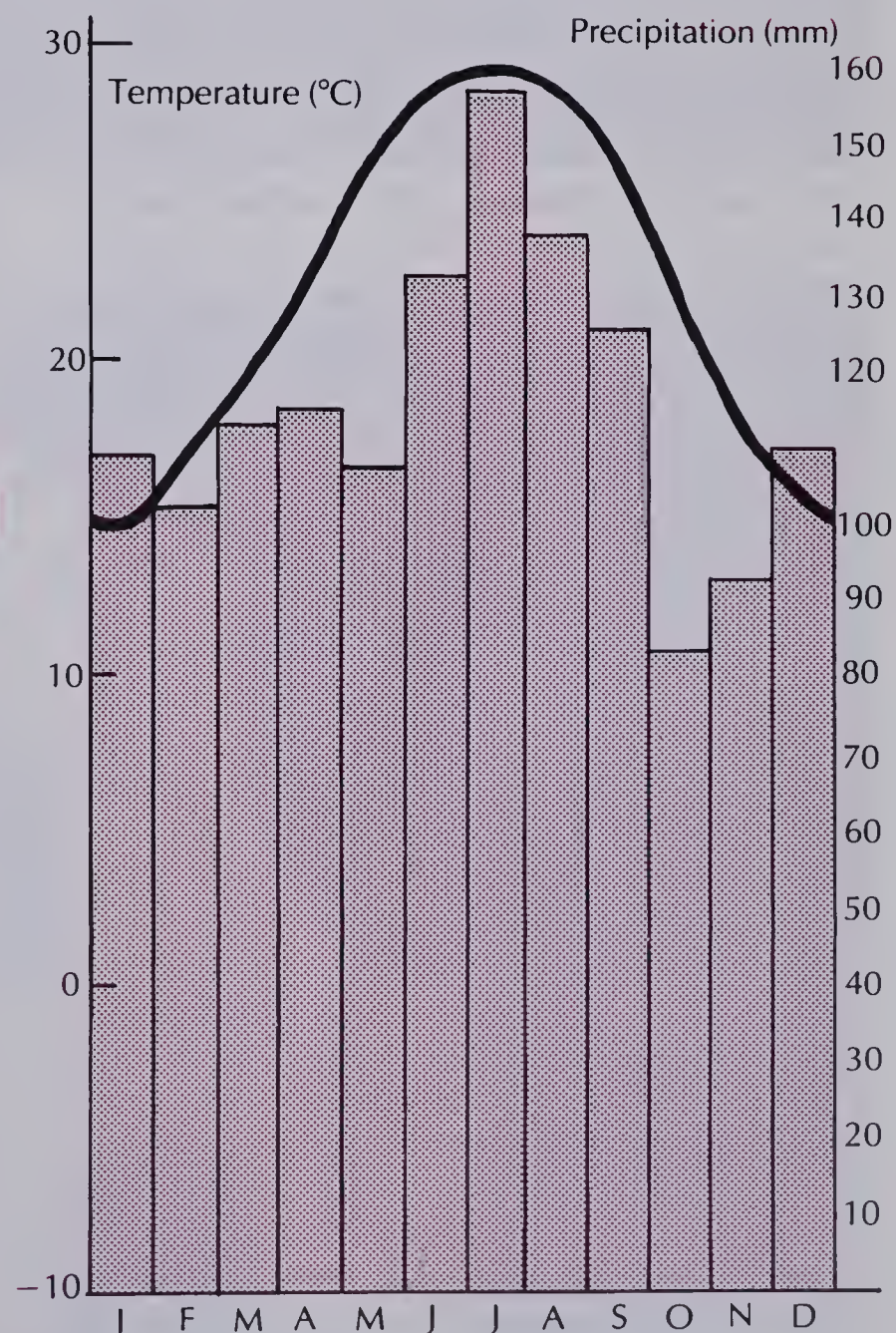
in the swampy areas. Oil companies drill for oil in the delta and in the nearby Gulf of Mexico.

**Climate.** The Southern region has a mild climate. Warm, moist winds blow in off the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf coast gets a great deal of rain and is swampy. Western Texas and Oklahoma are too far from the Gulf to get much rain. Occasionally, frost will appear as far south as Florida, when cold winds sweep down from Canada. The south has a long growing season.



## Questions and Activities

1. Describe the Mississippi delta region in your own words.
2. Look at the temperature and precipitation chart for New Orleans. Which is the coldest month? What is the average temperature then? How much precipitation does it get in a year?
3. In which part of the Southern region will crops grow all year? Why?
4. In what part of the Southern region would you like to live? Give reasons for your answer.
5. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of living in one of the Southern states? Compare this area with the one in which you live now. How are they alike? How are they different?



This chart shows the average monthly temperature and precipitation in New Orleans. Which month would you enjoy most?



# Who were the first settlers in the Southern States?

Three countries in Europe held land in the Southern region at one time. The first settlement in North America was by the Spanish at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1563. As a result of a peace treaty in 1763, Spain gave Florida to England in exchange for Cuba. In 1781, Florida again belonged to Spain. Finally, Florida became part of the United States in 1819.

Fearing that Spain would want more land, King Charles II decided to prevent this by having English settlers set up a colony in the area between Virginia and Florida. An English colony was started at Charles Town, later named Charleston, in 1670.

The first settlers to settle in North Carolina went inland from the swampy coastlands. They were interested in hunting and fishing. A few of them cleared small farms to grow corn, wheat, and vegetables. South Carolina was quickly settled by people from England, the West Indies, and other countries. People from France also settled here. Until 1721 North and South Carolina were one territory. In that year they became two. South Carolina joined the rest of the United States in 1788. North Carolina joined in 1789.

General James Oglethorpe began a settlement in Georgia in 1733. This was the last English colony. It joined the United States in 1788.

France and Spain had a part to play in the early settlement of Louisiana and Arkansas. The French explorer, Sieur de La Salle, travelled down the Mississippi to its mouth. He claimed the land along the Mississippi and west for France. He named it Louisiana in honour of King Louis of France. It was called *Louisiana Territory*.

New Orleans was founded by Jean de Bienville in 1718. In 1803 the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon of France. France was at war with England and needed money, and so France's leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, sold Louisiana Territory for \$15 000 000.

Arkansas was first explored by Hernando de Soto, a Spanish explorer. He travelled along the Mississippi River in 1541. In Arkansas he found hot springs. The Indians believed that the hot water from the springs had healing power. Today, tourists flock to a health resort at Hot Spot, Arkansas.

Texas was first settled by the Spanish, but Spain had trouble with her colonies in the New World. They wanted to be free from Spain. One colony that rebelled and got its independence was Mexico. Mexico included much of present-day Texas.

In 1821, the first American settlers went to Texas under the leadership of Stephen Austin. Many Americans followed Austin into Texas. Farmers and cattle ranchers wanted new land. In time, the Texans decided to band together to seek independence from Mexico. In 1836, they gained their independence. Until 1845, Texas was an independent country with its own President, Sam Houston. In 1845, Texas joined the rest of the United States.

As settlers moved westward, the Indians were forced to give up more land. There were battles in which many settlers and Indians were killed. The government decided to set land aside for Indian use only. Such land is called a *reservation*. Indian tribes all over the United States were moved to reservations. One reservation was north of Texas in what is now Oklahoma. It was called *Indian Territory*. In time, much of the Indian Territory was bought from the Indians and opened for settlement. By 1907, Oklahoma had enough permanent settlements to become a state.

## Questions and Activities

1. Name three European countries that had owned territory in the United States.
2. What is an Indian reservation?
3. Why did the Indians and the settlers fight each other?
4. What kind of farming did the early settlers do?
5. Do some research to find out more about the Mexican-American War. Who was General Santa Ana? General Zachary Taylor?





Photo: U.S. Travel Service.





# How do people in the Southern States make a living?

The mild climate of the Southern region makes it suitable for farming. The summers are moist and hot and the winters mild. The northern part of the region has colder winters. Freezing can occur as far south as Florida when a cold wind suddenly sweeps down from Canada.

Many different crops are grown. Cotton, rice, soybeans, sugar cane, rice, peanuts, and tobacco are the main ones. Western Texas is rangeland for cattle and sheep. Northern Texas and Oklahoma are wheat growing areas. The Atlantic states grow many fruits and vegetables as well as cotton.

Texas grows the most cotton. Citrus fruits (oranges and grapefruit) grow well in Florida and Texas.

The leading producer of peanuts and peaches is Georgia. Because rice requires much water, most of it is grown in the Mississippi delta and along the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas. Louisiana is the largest grower of sugar cane. Some is also grown in Florida. Vegetables are grown year round in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

Trees grow rapidly because of the long growing season and plenty of rainfall. Lumbering provides a living for many people. Besides lumber, pine trees are made into pulpwood for paper and rayon products. *Resin*, which is used to make turpentine, paints, and linoleum, comes from pine trees. The hardwood of oak and maple trees is made into furniture. High Point, North Carolina, is an important furniture manufacturing city.

The warm, shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico attract many fish. People living along the Gulf are engaged in fishing. Shrimp, oyster, flounder, red snapper, mackerel, sea trout, and menhaden are fished.

Fur farming and trapping appeal to a number of people. In the watery marshes of the Mississippi delta, opossum, muskrat, mink, and raccoons are caught.

The Southern region is rich in minerals. Significant deposits of oil and natural gas have been found in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. It has also been found under water off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana in what is called the Tidelands Field. Portable drilling platforms are used to get the oil out.

Helium gas used in balloons is found in Texas.

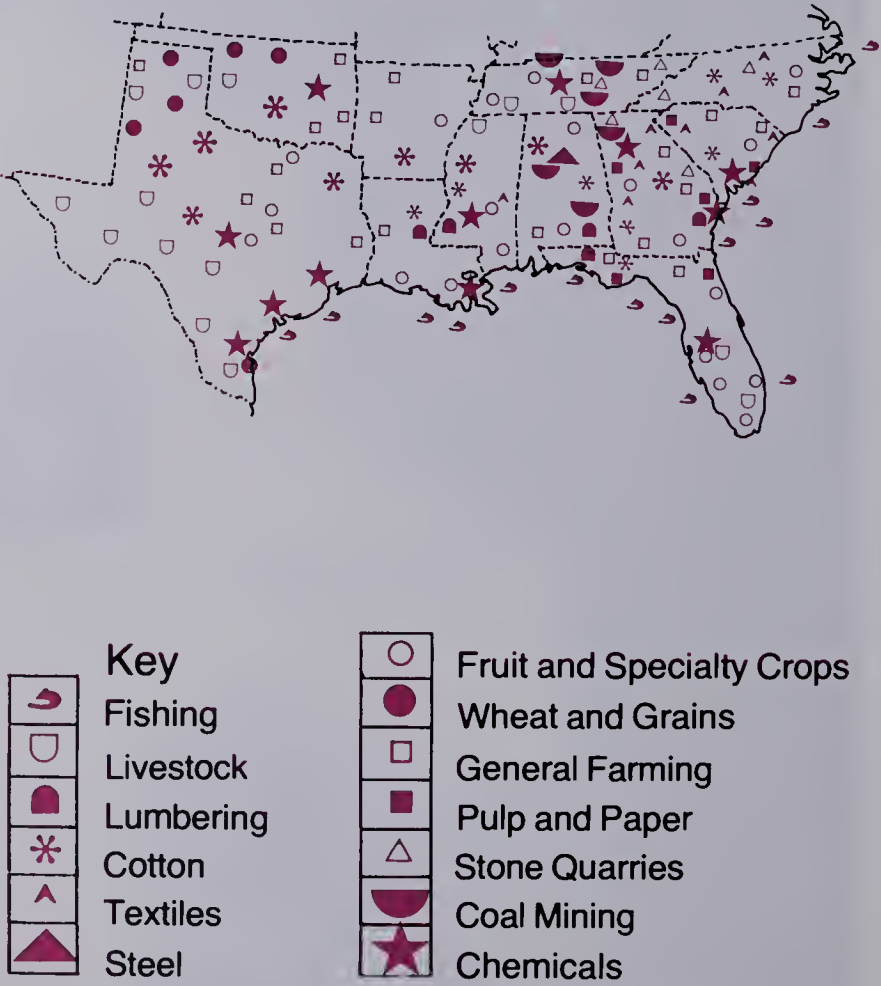
Aluminum is a light, strong metal used in airplanes and utensils. It comes from an ore called bauxite, which looks like clay. Arkansas has some of the largest deposits of bauxite in North America.

Lead and zinc are mined in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains and other parts of Oklahoma. Lead is used to make paint, pipes, and bullets. Zinc is used to coat iron and steel products to protect them from rusting. Zinc is also used in refrigerators.

Other minerals include phosphates from Tennessee and Florida. Phosphate is used in fertilizers. Much of the sulphur used to make tires, paper, and matches comes from Texas and Louisiana. Tennessee and Georgia have large marble and granite quarries.

Southerners used to depend on northern factories for most of their clothes and machinery. Cotton grown in the south was made into clothing in the mills of New England. Iron and steel products came from the north. Today, manufacturing has become an important industry in the south. It has plenty of raw materials from its mines, forests, and farms. It also has a good climate, skilled workers, electric power, and the means of transportation that factories need.

The factories of the south produce furniture, paper, textiles, clothing, and aluminum, iron, and



steel products. Cottonseed oil, soybeans, and peanuts are made into many products. Many things we use every day are made with chemicals obtained from oil and natural gas. The petrochemical factories from Houston to Beaumont make plastics, paints, rubbing alcohol, weed killers, and fertilizers.



The development of offshore drilling rigs and other equipment has made it possible to extract oil from the seabed as well as from land. (Photo: Imperial Oil Limited.)

The deposits of iron, coal, and limestone have made Birmingham, Alabama, an iron and steel centre. It is sometimes called the “Pittsburgh of the South”.

Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, make textiles, fertilizer, and wood products. Jacksonville, Florida, is noted for cigars, tar, pitch, and turpentine. Tampa ranks first for hand-made cigars.

New Orleans is an interesting city. It was founded by the French but the Spanish also had control of it for many years.

In 1803 the United States acquired New Orleans as part of the Louisiana Purchase. The influence of the French and Spanish heritage is seen everywhere. One popular area of the city is the French Quarter, or Vieux Carre (“Old Square”). It is the original shape of the town laid out by the French. Many streets, like Bourbon Street, still have their French and Spanish names.

Sometimes called “The Home of Jazz”, New Orleans is famous for its Dixieland Jazz bands. An annual highlight is the Mardi Gras celebration.

Because of its mild climate and interesting history, many tourists visit New Orleans. Tourists enjoy boat rides on the Mississippi, beautiful parks, and fascinating museums.

Besides being a “fun” city, New Orleans is a very busy seaport. Cotton, sugar, rice, lumber, furs, and oil are loaded on ships for shipment overseas. There are oil and sugar refineries, rice mills, furniture manufacturing plants, and paper mills. Among the goods brought into New Orleans are coffee and bananas from South America and the West Indies.

Houston, Texas, is an inland seaport. A large canal connects it to Galveston Bay on the Gulf of Mexico. Its industries grew rapidly once it became a seaport. Oil, natural gas, and sulphur supply its chemical factories. Farm machinery and oil field equipment are made here. It is a shipping centre for wheat, oil, cotton, and livestock products. The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston controls all space flights.

Dallas and Fort Worth are in the centre of the oil and cotton region of Texas. Besides the oil industry, flour milling, iron and steel making, and meat packing are important industries.

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, has laboratories for developing peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Cape Canaveral, Florida, is a launching site for space craft.

The tourist industry brings visitors year round into the Southern region. Warm temperatures, beautiful scenery, and attractive beaches appeal to the visitor. Miami and New Orleans are popular places to visit.

## Questions and Activities

1. List five important field crops grown in the Southern region.
2. What do we mean by “a long growing season”?
3. Complete the following chart:

State	Crops
Texas	
Louisiana	
South Carolina	
Florida	

4. Why is the Mississippi River important to industry in the south?
5. Do some research to find out about growing special crops, such as cotton, sugar cane, and peanuts.

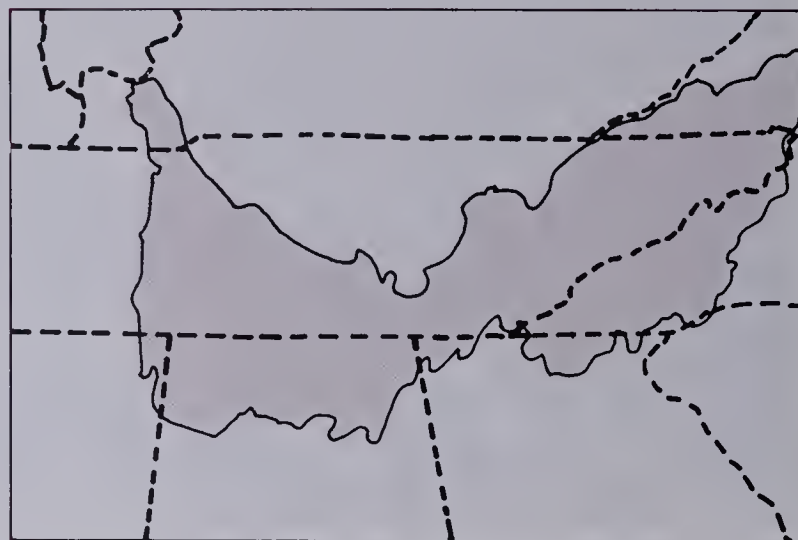


# The Tennessee Valley Authority

In pioneer days the Tennessee Valley was a farming area. It had good soil, forests, and minerals. Over the years, poor farming methods robbed the soil of its plant food. Too many trees were cut down. Floods washed away much of the top soil. The once fertile fields became barren. The floods cut ditches and valleys across them. There was little industry. Roads were poor. People living on small farms in the valleys were cut off from the larger centres. The people living there became poorer.

The United States government sent scientists to study the area. They reported that changes could be made. The soil erosion could be stopped. The river could be made to supply power. If these things were done, they said, people could make a good living.

In 1933 the United States Government set up an organization called the Tennessee Valley Authority, often called the TVA. The TVA set up offices in Knoxville, Tennessee.



This map shows the area covered by the TVA.







The TVA built dams and taught farmers new ways to work their land. (Photos: Tennessee Valley Authority.)

The TVA built dams and reservoirs to control the water and prevent flooding. Trees were planted on bare slopes to help stop soil erosion. New methods of farming were introduced. Farmers were taught to use fertilizers and to rotate crops (change them each year). Experts showed them how to till the soil so that it wouldn't be carried away by heavy rains.

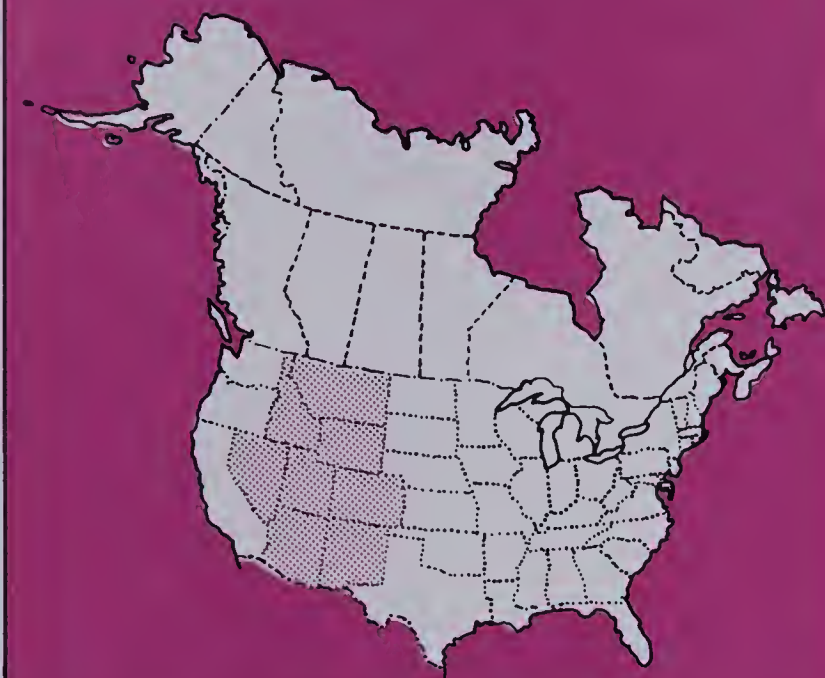
Power plants were built at the foot of the dams. They produced electricity for new factories, farms, and towns. The Tennessee Valley Authority had many raw materials. Today, factories make fertilizer, textiles, machinery, chemicals, newprint, and other products.

## Questions and Activities

1. Look at the map of the Tennessee Valley and name the states that share in the TVA.
2. Name some methods of farming introduced to the farmers of Tennessee Valley. Are any of these practised in your area?
3. What is meant by soil erosion? How did the TVA help soil conservation?
4. The TVA helped to improve farming in the Tennessee River Valley area. How do you think the TVA helped industries develop in that region?
5. Do library research on irrigation in Canada. Where has it been used? How has it helped Canadian farmers grow special crops?



# 8 The Mountain States



## What are the geographical features?

If you were travelling south from the mountains of western Canada, you would notice that the land gradually changes. Some of the mountains become broad, flat-topped plateaus. These often cover large areas. Mountain-building and erosion play a very important part in the landscape. Mountain-building has gradually raised the area. As the land slowly rose, rivers kept wearing down the surface. Some rivers now have deep steep-sided canyons because of this erosion.

What are the largest rivers of the United States flowing from the eastern side of the Rockies? The *Continental Divide* runs along the top of the highest mountains. It separates the rivers flowing east from the ones which flow west. Find the Continental Divide on the map.

One area is completely surrounded by the Continental Divide. This is the *Great Basin*. Rivers cannot escape from this area to the ocean. Thus, the Great Basin has wide, flat valleys surrounded by high

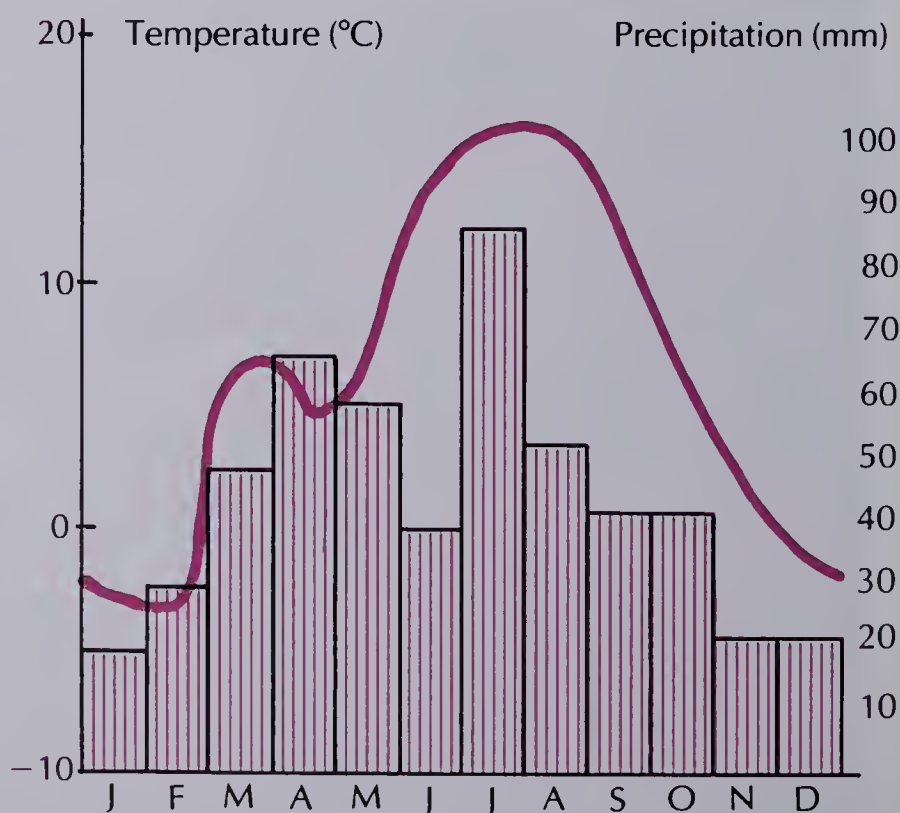
mountains. You might see white “salt pans” where rivers in flood have brought dissolved minerals, such as salt, down from the mountain areas. The water evaporates but the salt is left behind. In fact, Great Salt Lake is much saltier than the ocean.

The most outstanding land form in the south is the Grand Canyon. The Colorado River has kept cutting down its gorge while the land has slowly risen. Many different coloured rocks are exposed. The gorge is now nearly 2 km deep.

The *climate* of this region is much hotter and drier in the river valleys than in the mountains. The mountain ranges force heavy rain to fall near the west coast. Little moisture is left in the air by the time it has travelled the long distance over the mountains. The sun often heats the land up to over 30°C and sometimes over 40°C in the south.

This means that the vegetation is different, too. Short grasses grow with a few trees along the rivers. The tops of the mountains are usually tree covered, especially in the north. In the very hot areas of the south, vegetation may grow only in the winter months. In Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, deserts cover some of the area. Winter brings a great change to this area and almost all parts have some snowfall.

Many people visit the area for its beautiful scenery. Some of the most famous tourist areas are here — Yellowstone (Wyoming); Craters of the Moon (Idaho); Dinosaur (Utah); Rocky Mountain National Park (Colorado); Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert (Arizona); Carlsbad Caverns (New Mexico).



This chart shows the average monthly temperature and precipitation in Long's Peak. Which month would you enjoy most?



## Questions and Activities

1. Write the names of the states in the Rocky Mountain region.
2. What is the Continental Divide?
3. Write the names of three rivers that flow east from the Continental Divide and two that flow west.
4. Look at the climatic graph for Long's Peak, Colorado. Give a short summary of the climate and the reasons for it.
5. Now that you have read about the land forms and climate of this area, what can you say about the kind of farming likely in this region?





# How were the Mountain States settled?

The Rocky Mountain region was one of the last parts of the country to be settled. From 1840 to the 1870s, wagon trains brought 300 000 settlers but most went to the west coast. For a long time, it was believed that the Rocky Mountain area was a huge desert. It was thought suitable for Indian reservations but not for settlers.

The government changed its view in 1862. The people who had been on the wagon trains said that much of the land was suitable for farming and ranching. The government realized that this natural resource should be developed. So, President Lincoln signed the Homestead Act in 1862. This gave 160 acres (approximately 64 ha) of free land to anyone who settled in certain areas. The biggest remaining area was the Rocky Mountain region.

There was a large increase in the number of people moving west. After the Civil War, many soldiers were interested in a new life. In Europe, many people wanted to give themselves and their children a chance for a better life.



This photograph shows the Lewis and Clark Caverns in Montana. They were named after the famous explorers who left St. Louis in 1804 to explore the northwest on behalf of the U.S. government. They travelled up the Missouri River, crossed the Rockies, and followed the Columbia River to its mouth. They returned in 1806 with information that helped Americans settle the west. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

People used various ways to get to the west. European immigrants travelled by sailing ships and the new steam ships to New York or Boston. Before 1870, most then took the railway and river boat as far as they could. If they were lucky, the railway went near their new homestead. If they weren't, they faced a long wagon ride. By the 1890s, though, railways covered much of the country.

Immigration 1830 – 1910	
Country	Number of Immigrants
Great Britain	5 000 000
Germany	4 000 000
Austria-Hungary	3 200 000
U.S.S.R.	2 700 000
Ireland	2 000 000
Canada	1 200 000
Sweden	1 000 000

The first settlers rapidly filled the Great Plains west of the Mississippi. The good lands filled up with farmers who raised wheat, corn, and hogs. However, much of the land in the Rocky Mountain region was too dry for this kind of farming. Some settlers tried it after some wet years. When the dry weather returned, the ploughed soil often blew away. Farmers had to learn new methods to raise crops in this part of the country.

At first, ranchers used the open range to feed their cattle. They made good profits until two terrible winters in 1885 and 1886 wiped out many cattle. Ranchers who fenced their land were more successful. Barbed wire had been invented in the 1860s. By using this, cattle could be controlled and fed in bad winters.

Sheep ranchers were often thought of as enemies by the cattle ranchers. Both sheep and cattle competed for the same grass. But sheep were able to survive in the drier areas because they could crop the shorter grasses. Farmers followed the sheep around in sheep wagons. Gradually, sheep farming grew in importance.

## The Gold Towns

Many of the early settlements were started by gold and silver miners who wanted to make a fortune quickly. The towns they started often grew from nothing to boom towns in a few months.

Virginia City, Montana, was an example of a mining town. On May 26, 1863, six prospectors accidentally found gold. The word spread. By 1866, 10 000 people had moved in. This boom town was made the first capital of Montana Territory.



Law and order was a problem. A criminal, Henry Plummer, won the election for sheriff in Virginia City. He brought in some of his friends and started stealing gold. They were called Road Agents. They murdered many residents, perhaps as many as 200 people. Eventually, the miners took the law into their own hands and formed the Montana Vigilantes. They hunted down and captured many of the Road Agents. They hanged some and chased the rest out of town. Vigilante law was a common way of keeping peace in the early American west.

Most gold towns lived a short life. When miners heard of another gold strike, they packed up and went chasing other dreams. The towns died quietly and became ghost towns. However, Virginia City still lives on. Gold mines in the area were re-opened when the price of gold went up in the late 1970s. By rebuilding the town, residents were able to attract many tourists. They may make more money from tourists than ever was made from the gold!

## The Wild West

If you have watched movies or TV shows about the American west, you may have a picture in mind.

Cowboys were gentlemen, always giving an opponent a chance to “draw”, right? And there were gunfights in the streets at the drop of a hat, right?

Well, in the history of the American west, there were few, if any, gunfights in the streets. Nor was there much in the way of challenging an enemy to a duel. Until the 1870s, even if they had “drawn”, they would probably have missed. The guns were simply not that accurate.

There were attacks on stage coaches, but there have been far more in the movies than there were in real life! There were some Indian attacks on the wagon trains, but most Indian tribes were peaceful most of the time. Indians did “scalp” some settlers. It was a mark of courage. It meant taking a small portion of the skin off the head. Scalping by Indians usually didn’t mean killing the person.

The cowboys were tough. They had to be. They were also rowdy. One person wrote: “Cowboys is noisy fellers with bow legs and brass stomachs that rides hosses and hates any kind of work they can’t do on one.” But much of their work was dull, dirty, and paid little.

The Pony Express did run and a famous run it was, too. Covering 2000 km in 10 d, there were lots of heroes made in dodging Indian attacks. But the Pony Express lasted for only 18 months. In 1861, the

telegraph replaced it.

The whole period of the “wild west” extended from about 1860 to about 1890. By then, the railways had brought so many settlers that law and order was organized. The “wild west” settled down to more peaceful growth.

## How the Canadian West was Settled

In general, western Canada was settled 20 a to 30 a later than the American west. People came from Europe and eastern Canada, usually for the same reasons as the American settlers — poor conditions in their home country and free land in Canada. Just as in the U.S., settlement started on the west coast before the mountains and prairies were settled.

Usually, the settlers came to farm. Cattle and wheat provided the main farm incomes. Mining attracted many. There were gold rushes from the 1850s on. The biggest was the Yukon gold rush of 1898.

Canadians learned from the Americans. Treaties were usually signed with the Indians before the settlers came. Instead of letting the settlers look after their own law and order, the Northwest Mounted Police Force was organized to keep the peace. Settlement was generally more peaceful and orderly in Canada than in the U.S.

## Questions and Activities

1. Make a summary entitled “Settlement of the American West” using these sub-headings:
  - a) Who were the settlers?
  - b) Why did they move?
  - c) How did they live?
  - d) What kind of life did they want?
2. Compare your answers with the information about the Canadian west. What was similar? What was different?
3. How does the view of the “wild west” that is often shown in movies compare with the facts?
4. Do library research to learn more about some person who was famous in the American west a hundred years ago. Some examples are Jesse James, Wild Bill Hickok, and Butch Cassidy.
5. Use other books to find out more about the Northwest Mounted Police in early Canada. Write a short report about some of the men who joined the Force or about the Royal Canadian Mounted Police today.



# What happened to the Indians?

The Indians had been forced west by the settlers. However, when the settlers moved into the Rocky Mountain region, there was no more land to the west to which the Indians could go. Settlement was already well under way on the West Coast. So the Indian tribes were forced into signing treaties which gave them the right to certain lands, called reservations. But as the number of settlers grew, the Indians were forced on to smaller and smaller reservations, usually on the poorest farmland.

The government thought of the west as a “limitless treasure” that should be grasped as soon as possible. The Indians were thought of as a nuisance. They seemed to stand in the way of progress. Some Americans of the time even thought that it would be a good thing if all the Indians were wiped out.

The Indian tribes had ways of living that were not understood by the settlers. For example, they were used to having more independence than most of the settlers. They had a say in everything that went on in the tribe. They believed everything was owned by the Great Spirit. People were just guardians of things like land and property. Thus, no individual could own the land. Instead, everyone in the tribe shared it. Because of this, the Indians had trouble understanding why the new settlers thought that the land was theirs.

The government and most of the settlers did not try to understand the Indians and their way of life. There were many occasions when the two groups clashed.

The government tried to change the Indians from nomads who moved from place to place into farmers who settled down in one place. Missionaries tried to convert them to Christianity. When schools were started, Indians had to learn English. The Indians said, “They are trying to make white men out of us.”

Then, between 1860 and 1880, the buffalo were almost wiped out. Just as in Canada, the Plains Indians depended on the buffalo for food, clothing, and shelter. Buffalo coats had become popular in the east, and too many animals were killed to provide them. In addition, the railways considered the buffalo a nuisance. Some people thought that getting rid of the buffalo would also get rid of the “Indian problem”.

Some Indian tribes fought hard against these attitudes. Famous Indian chiefs like Crazy Horse, Sit-

ting Bull, Cochise, and Geronimo led their people against the settlers and cavalry. Some tribes gave in easily. The last tribe to be captured was the Nez Percé. After being told to move to a much smaller reservation a long distance away, Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé tried to take his entire tribe to Canada. He was captured just short of the border. In a famous speech, he said, “I will fight no more, forever!”

By 1890, almost all Indians had been placed on reservations. In the last battle, at Wounded Knee in South Dakota, 300 Sioux men, women, and children were killed by the army. They called this “Custer’s Revenge”.

Nearly a million American Indians live in the U.S. today. Many still live on reservations. Many have tried to keep traditional ways. Some Indians go to the cities. If they have enough education, they can usually do well. Many, though, still have problems in adjusting. More than 40 per cent are considered to live in poverty.

## The Battle of the Little Big Horn

The Sioux had signed a treaty in 1868 which allowed them the lands of the Black Hills in Dakota. However, the supplies they were promised were late in coming. Then, in 1874, gold was discovered and thousands of gold prospectors entered the reservation. The government sent the U.S. Cavalry to keep the peace. The Sioux thought that the government had broken the treaty.

Chief Sitting Bull led many Sioux off the reservation. The government sent troops to force them back. In 1876, General Custer and the Seventh Cavalry attacked a group of Indians who were attending a Sun Dance in Montana. Custer did not realize that there were 3000 or 4000 of them. Custer and all but one of his 270 men were killed.

Sitting Bull then took his tribe to Canada where they were allowed to stay if they followed Canadian laws. They agreed to do so. They lived peacefully in Canada until 1879 when they returned to the U.S.

## What Happened in Canada?

In Canada, most Indians lived in the west. However, they had not been driven there by settlers moving in. These were the lands that they had travelled for hundreds of years.

Most Indians were nomads who followed the buffalo. The government wanted to sign treaties. These would give the Indian bands (called “tribes” in the



U.S.) some lands called reserves (“reservations” in the U.S.) along with some tools and money. This would mean that the Indians would very quickly have to change their whole way of life to farming.

There were few battles between Indians and the settlers. Usually, the North West Mounted Police managed to gain the respect of the Indians and avoid trouble. The Indians also saw that they had little choice in the matter.

## Questions and Activities

1. In the mid-1800s, what was the attitude of many people in the U.S. to the Indians? Do you consider they were right? Why?
2. How did the Indians and settlers get along with each other? Why?
3. In what ways were the Indians independent?
4. Did Canadians treat Indians differently from the way the Americans did?
5. Use other books to find out the story of one of these people: Sitting Bull; Cochise; Geronimo; Crazy Horse; Red Cloud.



Photos: U.S. Travel Service.





# On what do the Rocky Mountain States depend today?

The cowboys still ride the range in the American west, but they are more likely to be riding in a jeep than on a horse. Cattle ranching is still the most important type of agriculture. Sheep have become important, especially in the north. Both need large areas of grazing land.

Farmers have found different ways to produce crops. You will recall that the climate is very dry. Farmers, then, must use *dryland farming* methods. In dryland farming, great care is taken with water. To make sure that crops have enough water, farmers may leave parts of a field fallow (unseeded) for a year. During that time, the land is ploughed deeply so that water can sink in and be saved for the next year. Then the land will be seeded.

Farmers may also practise *contour ploughing*. They plough around a hill rather than up and down. This ensures that rain is not wasted and that the soil is not carried away in heavy rains.

A third step is *irrigation*. Water may be pumped from the rivers to the fields. It may be pumped into irrigation channels which criss-cross the fields, or pumped water may be sprinkled over the crops.

Underground pipes may leak the water slowly near the roots of plants.

With these different methods, high crop yields are achieved. Crops that are grown are sugar beets, alfalfa, hay, corn, wheat, potatoes, and vegetables. Cotton and rice are grown on irrigated lands in New Mexico and Arizona.

Except for large cities such as Denver, Salt Lake City, and Albuquerque, most people live in small towns. These towns are centres for large farm areas or for mining regions. Some of the mines of this region are world famous. The world's largest open pit copper mine is at Bingham, Utah. The largest silver mine in the U.S. is in Idaho. Coal has been important ever since the Union Pacific Railroad went through in 1869. New minerals like molybdenum (which makes steel harder) and uranium (for nuclear power stations and weapons) are becoming important.

However, the natural resource that is being developed fastest is oil. Hundreds of new wells have been drilled since the price of oil went up in the 1970s. Because the United States uses so much oil, it has to import millions of barrels each year. This costs a great deal of money. It has become worthwhile to go to old oilfields that had become too expensive to drill and try for oil again.

How would you describe these farming methods? (Photos: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Ministry of Industry and Tourism.)







One big problem with travelling by stagecoach was that it was very uncomfortable. Can you explain why? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

Other important energy sources are the huge rivers that flow through the area. They are used for irrigation and for hydro-electricity. In fact, so much water is used from the Colorado River that it is just a trickle by the time it reaches the ocean.

Manufacturing is important only in the large cities. Steel is made at large plants at Geneva, Utah, and at Pueblo, Colorado.

Throughout the region, tourism is important. Many people want to see what the "wild west" was really like and view the beautiful National Parks. Las Vegas and Reno attract hundreds of thousands of people who like to take their chances at gambling.

The golden dome of the state capitol glitters in downtown Denver. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



## Denver: The Mile High City

At Denver, the Great Plains meet the Rocky Mountains. Settlement started when gold was found there in 1858. It grew quickly after the railway line was built across the South Platte River.

Denver grew because it was a marketing and manufacturing centre for a large area. It supplies farmers with machinery and other products. It also provides a market for farmers, including the largest sheep market in the world. The meat packing and leather goods industries depend on cattle. Flour is made from the wheat.

Mining is very important in the mountains near the city. In Denver, mining machinery is produced.

There are several military bases near the city. Industries, such as the aerospace industry, have developed.

Many people have moved to the Denver area in recent years. Black Americans from the South and Mexicans have helped increase the population to nearly 1 500 000. Like many American cities, the older central city has been taken over for business. More and more people live on the outer edge in the suburbs.

## Questions and Activities

1. In this region, which type of farming is most important?
2. Draw three pictures to show how a dryland farmer can irrigate the land.
3. List three industries that developed in this region.
4. Explain why these industries were developed.
5. Use an atlas to find where each of these National Parks is located: Yellowstone; Craters of the Moon; Dinosaur; Rocky Mountain; Grand Canyon; Carlsbad Caverns. Trace or draw a map of the Rocky Mountain States and place each on the map.



# 9 The Pacific States



The Great Seal of the State of California.

## Why did people go the West Coast?

Gold! The very sound of the word makes people stop and pay attention. So it was in 1849 when stories of the early discoveries of gold in California spread to the American east coast, to Europe, and around the world.

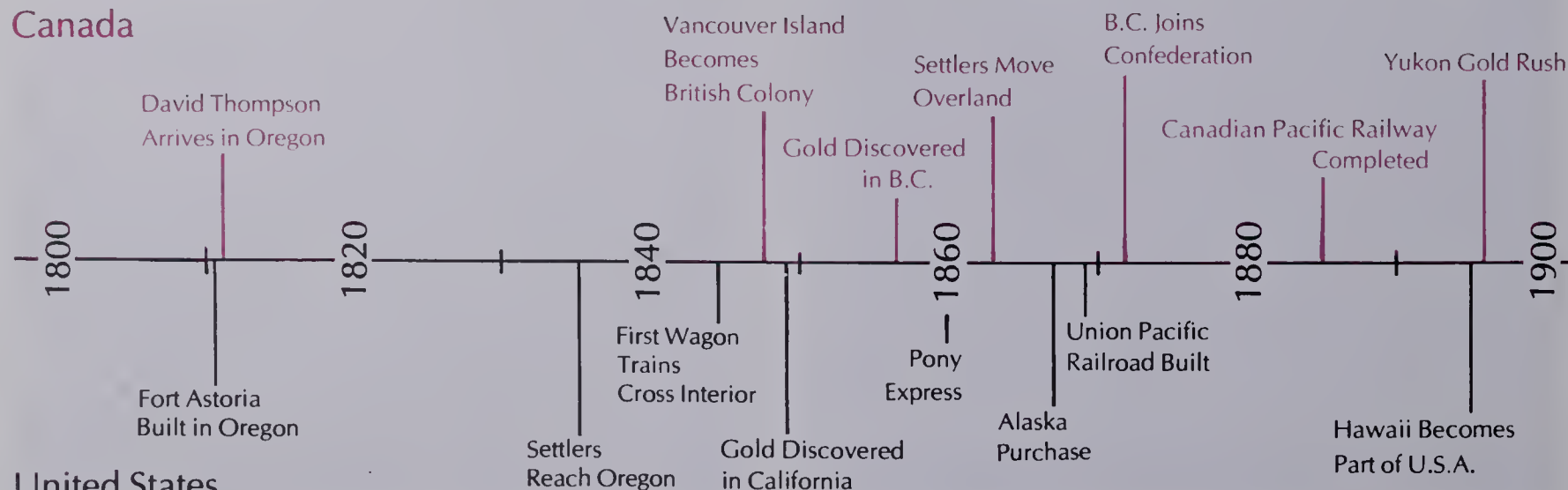
All kinds of people saw opportunities in the discovery of gold. Thousands came to look for it. Others came to open stores, hotels, and provide other

services. Some brought their families and settled.

Long before, in 1579, Sir Francis Drake had claimed this land for England. Then came Spanish missionaries and Russian fishing settlements. Officially, the land belonged to Mexico. However, in the early 1800s American settlers moved in. In 1846 these settlers rebelled against the Mexicans. They set up the Bear Republic and supported the U.S. against Mexico. In 1848, Mexico was defeated and gave up its claim to California. If the Mexicans had only known what would happen within a year, they may not have given up so easily!

Oregon and Washington had similar stories. The Lewis and Clark expedition had travelled down the

### Canada



### United States





Building the Union Pacific involved difficult grading. Shelves were hacked into rock, then pick-axed and blasted down to grade. Mule carts and wheelbarrows were used to haul in supplies and carry the rubble away. (Photo: Union Pacific Railroad Museum Collection.)

Columbia River in 1805, but the first settlers were the fur traders. The Americans were first with a fort built at the mouth of the Columbia River for John Jacob Astor's company. A few months later, David Thompson came from Canada for the Northwest Company. Then came the missionary, Marcus Whitman, in 1836. When he went back east, he told of how rich the farmland of Oregon was. Soon the wagon trains were heading west. The first American settlers came along the Oregon Trail in 1843.

The area of Oregon and British Columbia was claimed by both Britain and the United States. By 1846, the boundary between Canada and the United States was established. It was to run along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

Nearly 300 000 settlers came overland by wagon train to the west coast region. Since the 1870s, the railway has brought several million more. After 1900, thousands more came by ship and later by airplane. What brought so many people here? For what other kind of "gold" did people look?

## Questions and Activities

1. What does the Great Seal of California tell you about the history of the state?
2. Make a list of the countries that claimed to own this part of the United States.
3. When was the first railway to California built? What was it called?
4. What reasons did the early settlers have for going to this area?
5. If you wanted to find out about the California Gold Rush, what five questions would you ask? Now, use other resources to find answers to your questions.



# What were the wagon trains?

The lands of the west had been owned or claimed by Spain, Russia, France, and Britain. By 1848, the United States had either bought these lands or won them in war.

Many people wanted to move to the west. The U.S. government and many other Americans had come to believe in the idea of a *Manifest Destiny*. This meant that they believed that the United States would grow and take over new territory in North America. The problem lay in how this idea could be carried out.

The government decided to follow the same steps that had worked in opening up the Ohio Territories. The land was surveyed and divided into townships, sections, and quarter sections. Then, much of the land was made available free to settlers.



## The Trails West

In 1843, the Great Migration started from St. Joseph, Missouri. Suppose your family was one of those on the wagon train. What would you need?

First, you would need a very sturdy wagon, probably one you had built yourself. You would cover it with canvas. Next, a yoke (pair) of oxen (or mules) would pull the wagon. You would take food for the whole trip. Only an occasional supply post could sell you food on the way and then at very high prices! Water would take up a lot of room. You would probably have a barrel on each side of the wagon box. Some of the most precious items of furniture you own would go along. (You may have to throw these out if the animals get too tired.)

Outside the wagon and underneath would hang axes, shovels, buckets, and cooking pots and utensils.

If you want chickens, they would go along at the back. If you want cows, they would be hitched to the rear or herded along beside it.

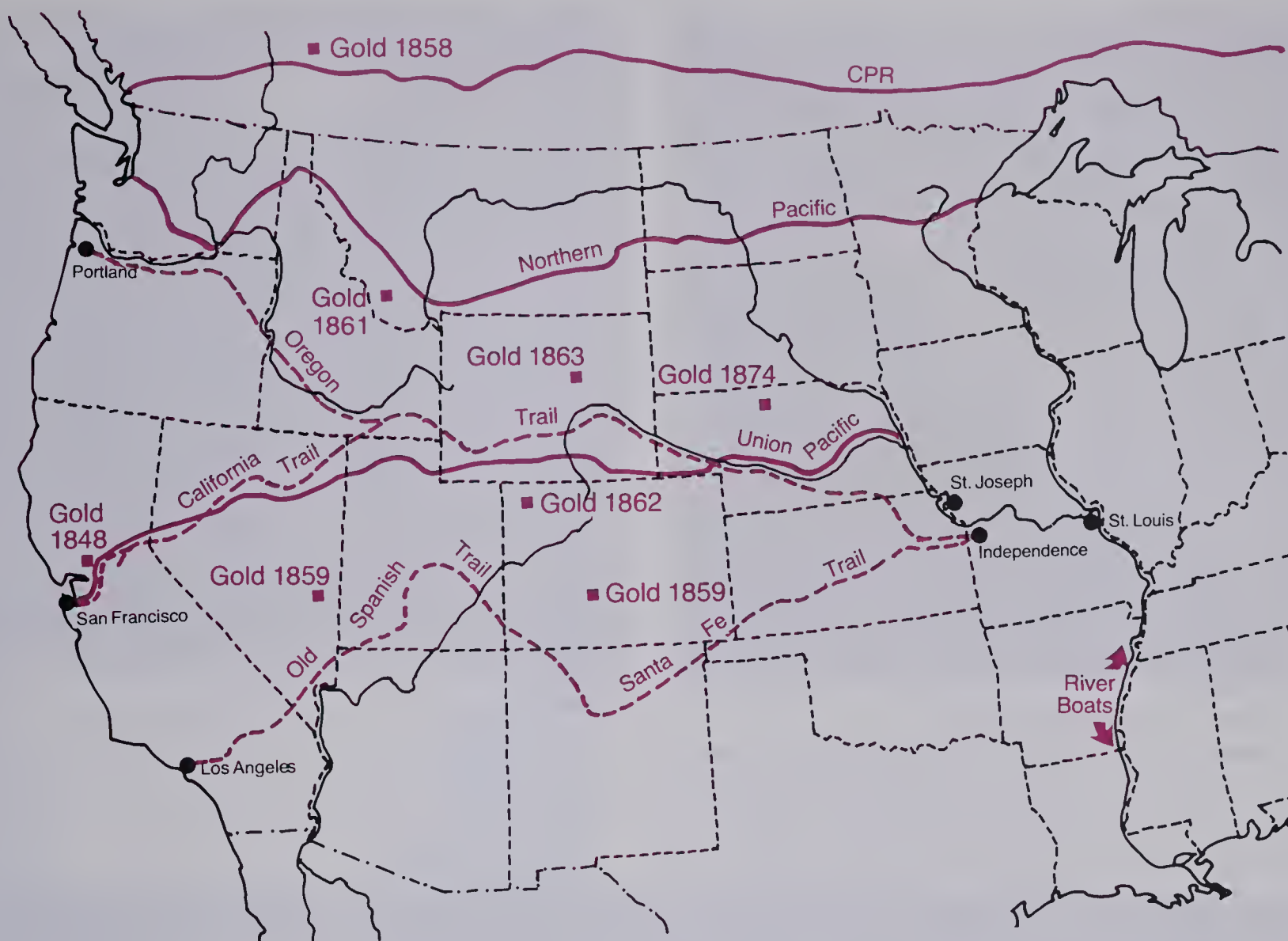
A gun would be essential for killing wild game or for protection.

The first wagon train probably had about 800 people in 120 wagons. At night, the wagons would make a big circle to provide a corral for the cattle. Buffalo "chips" were used to provide fuel for the camp fire.

*The Pioneers* was painted by Harold Wellington McCrea (1887 - 1969). It shows a romantic view of travelling by covered wagon. What do you think this way of travel was really like? (Photo: National Gallery of Canada.)







The wagon trains were an exciting chapter in the lives of the settlers. Some thought it a lot of fun. But one out of ten died before reaching the goal. In 1849 and 1850, a thousand were killed by a disease called cholera. Many left too late to reach their goal before winter, and they froze to death. A few were killed by Indians. But a total of 300 000 people and millions of cattle travelled this way to open up a new land.

An American poet, Stephen Vincent Benet, wrote: "The cowards never started and the weak died on the road, and all across the Continent, the endless campfires glowed."

## The Mormons

In the east, Mormons had been persecuted for their faith. They searched out a new land. Their new leader, Brigham Young, led them to the present-day Utah in the 1840s. They opened up a new trail, called the Mormon Trail, that many others followed. They established Salt Lake City and many other settlements. Mormons also became the first to carry out irrigation in the west.

## Questions and Activities

1. How did the first American settlers travel to the west coast?
2. Where did most of the early wagon trains head?
3. Gold brought the first people. Why do you think they decided to stay, even when they found little gold?
4. What is meant by the forty-ninth parallel?
5. What do you think it would have been like on a wagon train? Write an imaginary "diary for the day" for a person on the wagon train.



# What kind of land did the miners and early settlers find?

If you had been going to California during the Gold Rush of 1849, you might have described the land as this prospector did:

"I sailed into San Francisco on the three master *Sally Briggs* on a September morning in 1849. The big, safe harbour can easily take thousands of ships but we were not able to see that until the fog cleared — as it usually does — about 11 o'clock. The captain said that the cold ocean current offshore causes the fog. He also said that hundreds of ships had been abandoned by their crews because they had wanted to find gold.

"What kind of land was this?

"I spent the day loading up supplies. On my new mule, I started inland with some settlers who were returning to their homestead. They told me of the scalding hot Mojave and Death Valley deserts in the south and east. (Death Valley is actually below sea level!) Nothing grows in these areas because of the dryness. They also told of high mountains in the east — the Spanish call them the Sierra Nevada (snow-covered mountains). Mount Whitney is actually 4418 m high. What a contrast in scenery!

"It took us two days to cross the low Coastal Range. Mountains reach 1000 m there. Almost as soon as we left the coast, the temperature reached 32°C. The vegetation dried out to a few trees and short grasses. In this part, they say that the winds bring hardly any rainfall in the summer. The vegetation has to be able to live right through summer on the rain that falls in the winter!

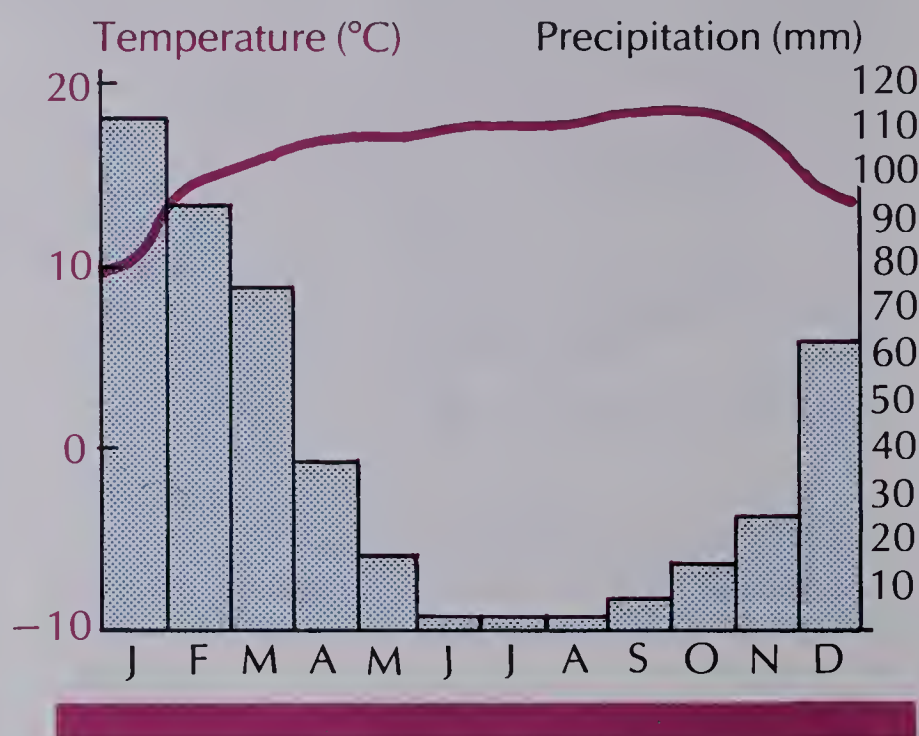
"Then we travelled up the broad flat Central Valley towards John Sutter's farm (near present day Sacramento). The land seemed even drier but we were treated to the first of the winter rains — a very heavy thunderstorm that turned the dry creeks into dangerous, raging rivers."

The account tells you something about the land forms, climate, and vegetation of California. The northern states of Washington and Oregon have similar land forms. The Coastal Range and Cascades continue as far as British Columbia. Between the two mountain ranges is a broad flat valley. This is suitable for farming. The large cities of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland are located in this valley.

However, the climates of Washington and Oregon are quite different from that of California. Near the coast, temperatures are quite mild, never very hot or very cold. Inland, rainfall increases. The mountain areas of Oregon and Washington get some of the highest precipitation (rain and snow) in the U.S., nearly 12 times as much as Calgary, Alberta.

Vegetation, of course, is different too. The year round rain produces thick vegetation with gigantic trees near the coast, especially in Oregon.

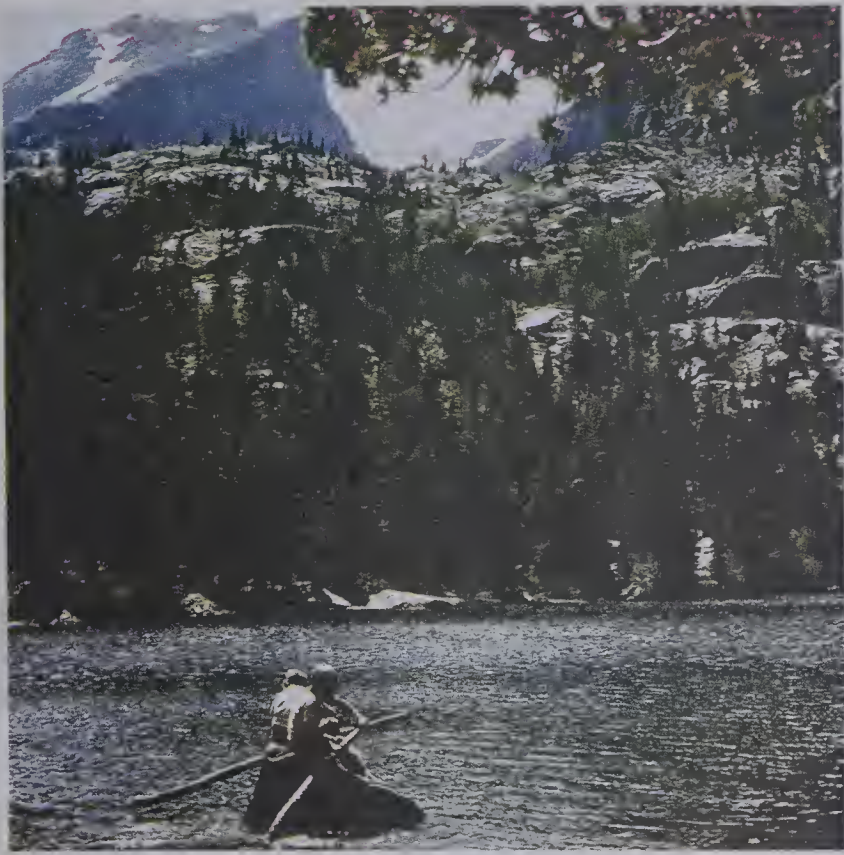
This chart shows the average monthly temperature and precipitation in San Francisco. Which month would you enjoy most?



## Questions and Activities

1. Make a summary for this region under the headings of a) landforms, b) climate, and c) vegetation for each of these areas:
  - California coast
  - Interior of California
  - Washington and Oregon
2. Draw a sketch map to show the route taken by the prospector who arrived on the *Sally Briggs*.
3. Describe San Francisco's climate. Use other reference books to find out why the captain blamed ocean currents for the fogs.
4. Explain why the climates of Washington and Oregon are different from the climate of California.
5. Imagine that you and your family were going to move to the West Coast of the United States and that you could choose where the family would live. What would your choice be? Why? What would you expect to find when you arrived?





Photos: U.S. Travel Service.





# How important is the West Coast today?

The climate has attracted many people to live in this region, especially in California. California has the largest population of any state. It has about the same number of people as Canada.

*Farming* originally brought thousands to the region.

In California, farming is varied. Italian and French settlers brought citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruit, and lemons) and tomatoes to the Central Valley. They also brought grapes. A large wine-making industry has developed.

Different kinds of irrigation are used. Rice can then be grown. The long growing season (twice as long as western Canada's) means that more than one crop can be grown in a year.

The goal of farming is to produce the most from the land. Americans are very successful in this. Irrigation helps make it possible. Sometimes, though, the salt brought in with the irrigation water stays in the soil. This slowly poisons the soil. So, some small areas of California have already gone out of production because the soil is too salty.

In Oregon and Washington, the heavier rainfall near the coast means better grasslands. Dairy farming is important. Cattle are brought here for fattening. Fruit farming is especially important. Berries of all kinds are grown here. Just as in the Okanagan in Canada, apples, pears, and apricots are grown in the valleys of Washington. In the drier, eastern parts of the state, wheat is important.

The Spanish built missions throughout California. This one is in Balboa Park, San Diego. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



Deep sea fishing is important on both the west and the east coasts. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

*Fishing* has been important since the Russians fished here 300 a ago. Each of the ports on the West Coast has a fishing fleet. Some of the boats are used for fishing near the shore, while others are equipped for deep-water fishing. In their home ports, industries which depend on fishing have developed.

A great variety of *industries* has developed, especially in the port cities. Los Angeles is the second largest city of the United States. Its population is spread over 200 km of coastline. The city surrounds other smaller cities, such as Hollywood. Many industries are located here. Aircraft, clothing, automobiles, chemicals, and fishing are important. Tourists come to see Disneyland, Hollywood, and other sights.

Have you ever visited Disneyland? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)





Portland and Seattle are ports to which oil from Alaska, cars from Japan, pineapples from Hawaii, and a thousand other products of the countries around the Pacific are brought. Oregon leads the U.S. in lumbering and wood products. The main factories of Boeing aircraft are located near Seattle. Jumbo jets are made here for the airlines of the world. Some 80 000 people are employed in the Boeing works.

San Jose, California, is the centre for development of computers in the U.S. It is nicknamed Silicon Valley. Because this industry uses many highly educated people, it was decided to locate where the climate would attract skilled workers.

Minerals are produced in great abundance in these states. California is the fourth largest state producer of oil.

## San Francisco: the City by the Bay

San Francisco has one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Hundreds of ships bring products from places like Japan and Hawaii. The city has encouraged the growth of big and small private traders.

The city started its growth by supplying the needs of the gold miners. During the Gold Rush, more traders made fortunes than gold miners.

Today, San Francisco has over three million people living in its urban area. They have come from many different countries. San Franciscans work at trading, banking, and insurance. As often happens in port cities, there is a wide variety of other industries. One very important industry is tourism.



San Francisco is famous for its cable cars and steep hills. What famous landmarks are there in this city? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

## Questions and Activities

1. Which American state is the largest by population?
2. What problems have arisen in farming?
3. What kinds of farming take place in the areas with good rainfall? with little rainfall?
4. If farming depends on climate, on what does manufacturing depend?
5. How can tourism help an area? Think of some jobs that depend on tourism.



# How important are Alaska and Hawaii?

The stories of Alaska and Hawaii are quite different from the stories of the other states. *Alaska* is the largest state in the whole nation. It was purchased from Russia in 1867. It represents a great link with the past and a great promise for the future.

You will recall that, more than 20 000 a ago, people from Asia crossed by an ice or land bridge to Alaska. These people gradually spread across the whole continent as far as the farthest tip of South America. Those who went north became known as Inuit. Those who went south became known as Indians.

Many Inuit and Indians still live in Alaska today. They may follow the old ways of hunting, trapping, and fishing, or they may be involved in new industries, such as lumbering and oil production.

Mt. McKinley, Alaska, is the highest peak in the U.S.A. It rises 6194 m above sea level. (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)



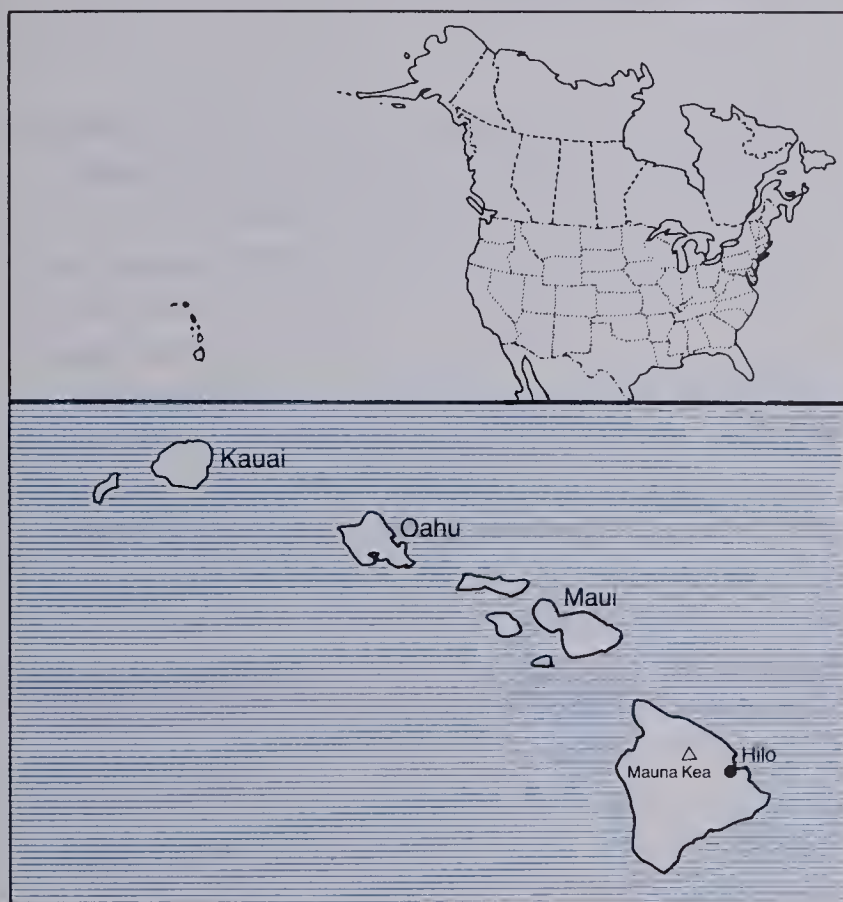
Alaska's newest industry is oil. In 1968, huge amounts of oil were discovered on the icebound north coast. People talked about building a pipeline to carry the oil to a seaport on the south coast where the climate allowed ships to come in year round. They considered the dangers to the environment of the north where thin soils take hundreds of years to replace. They considered the cost of building the pipeline across the rugged mountains of Alaska.

How would you like to work on an oil drilling rig like this one on Duck Island in the Beaufort Sea? (Photo: Exxon Corporation.)





Canadians were concerned that one of the oil supertankers might sink off the Canadian coast. The U.S. government gave the go-ahead when oil became scarce. Oil has made a great difference to life in Alaska.



When you think of *Hawaii*, what do you imagine? Palm trees? Beaches? Because it is an island in a tropical location, Hawaii has a warm and pleasant climate. This attracts over 3 000 000 tourists a year. Tourism provides its greatest source of income. When it comes to tourism, it seems that Canadians and Americans have similar goals, because about 400 000 of the tourists are Canadian.

Hawaii was originally settled by groups of people who sailed across the Pacific Ocean several hundred years ago from the southwest. Europeans learned about the Islands when the English Captain Cook named them the Sandwich Islands in 1778. The Hawaiians had their own kings and queens. American missionaries went there to convert these people to Christianity in the early 1800s. By the 1870s, many Americans owned stores on the Islands. The U.S. Navy established a naval base there in 1875 and built a base at Pearl Harbour. Hawaii became a part of the United States in 1898.

World War II brought a great change to the Islands. Pearl Harbour was attacked by Japanese in 1941. The Americans considered this so serious that they declared war. Hawaii became an important base for the war in the Pacific.



Lanai in the Hawaiian Islands is nicknamed "Pineapple Island". Can you guess why? (Photo: U.S. Travel Service.)

Besides tourism, Hawaii is famous today for its pineapples and sugar cane. The population of 850 000 has many people whose families came to work in the sugar fields. They came from Japan and China as well as from America and Hawaii. In Honolulu, they say they are "all mix up"!

## Questions and Activities

1. What are the natural resources of Alaska and Hawaii?
2. What problems were faced in Alaska before the oil could be used in the main part of the U.S.? Why was Canada concerned about this problem?
3. Find out why the Hawaiian Islands were once called the Sandwich Islands. Do library research.
4. Why was Hawaii important during World War II? Look at an atlas map of the Pacific Ocean to help you find the answer.
5. Why is Hawaii important today?



# 10 Neighbours

## When do Canadians and Americans co-operate?

When you have a good friend, you will often co-operate. You will decide to do some things together. Usually, both of you will gain from this.

Canada and the United States have had plenty of opportunities to co-operate in the past. On hundreds of occasions, Canadians and Americans have seen the benefit of joining together so that the people in both countries would be better off.

Soon after the War of 1812, for example, Americans and Canadians signed a treaty. This kept the number of war ships on the Great Lakes to four for each country. It was called the Rush-Bagot Agreement.

In 1854, both countries agreed to special trade arrangements with each other. This was called *reciprocity*. Special arrangements were made so that there was no tax on some goods that were traded.



Canadian Armed Forces personnel take part in NATO exercises. This one is being held in Germany. (Photo: Department of National Defence, Government of Canada.)





There are many other examples. Agreements between the two countries cover trade, fishing rights, automobile production, water and electricity, and even bird migrations.

Recently, Canadians have co-operated with Americans who wanted to show that they disliked the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Like the Americans, Canadians showed their displeasure by not attending the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

When the U.S. Embassy in Iran was taken over and all the Americans held hostage in 1980, six Americans were hidden in Canada's Embassy. After six months, the Canadians smuggled the six out to safety.

Co-operation does not always work so successfully. The U.S. and Canada have had fishing treaties for many years. These stopped working in the late 1970s. Each country thought that the other wanted

too much. Some people became very angry. However, Canadians and Americans continue to work towards a new treaty.

Both countries consider defense important. They have several important links in defense agreements. Both countries belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) along with several European countries. In addition, Canada and the United States share in the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD). This agreement provides that both countries will defend if one should be attacked.

You can see that there are many examples of Canadian and American co-operation. When both countries see that there are advantages to both sides, they will often co-operate.

Sometimes, as good friends and neighbours should, they will carry out a friendly act for the other even though there may be no benefit for themselves.

Photos: Imperial Oil Limited and General Motors, Canada.

## Questions and Activities

1. What was the Rush-Bagot Agreement?
2. How did Canadians help the U.S. in Iran in 1980?
3. Find out the meaning of *reciprocity*. What did the reciprocity agreement in 1854 mean for Canadians and Americans?
4. Is trade an example of co-operation? How much trade is there between Canada and the U.S.?
5. Can you find any other examples of co-operation between the two countries? Make a chart showing the benefits gained by each country.



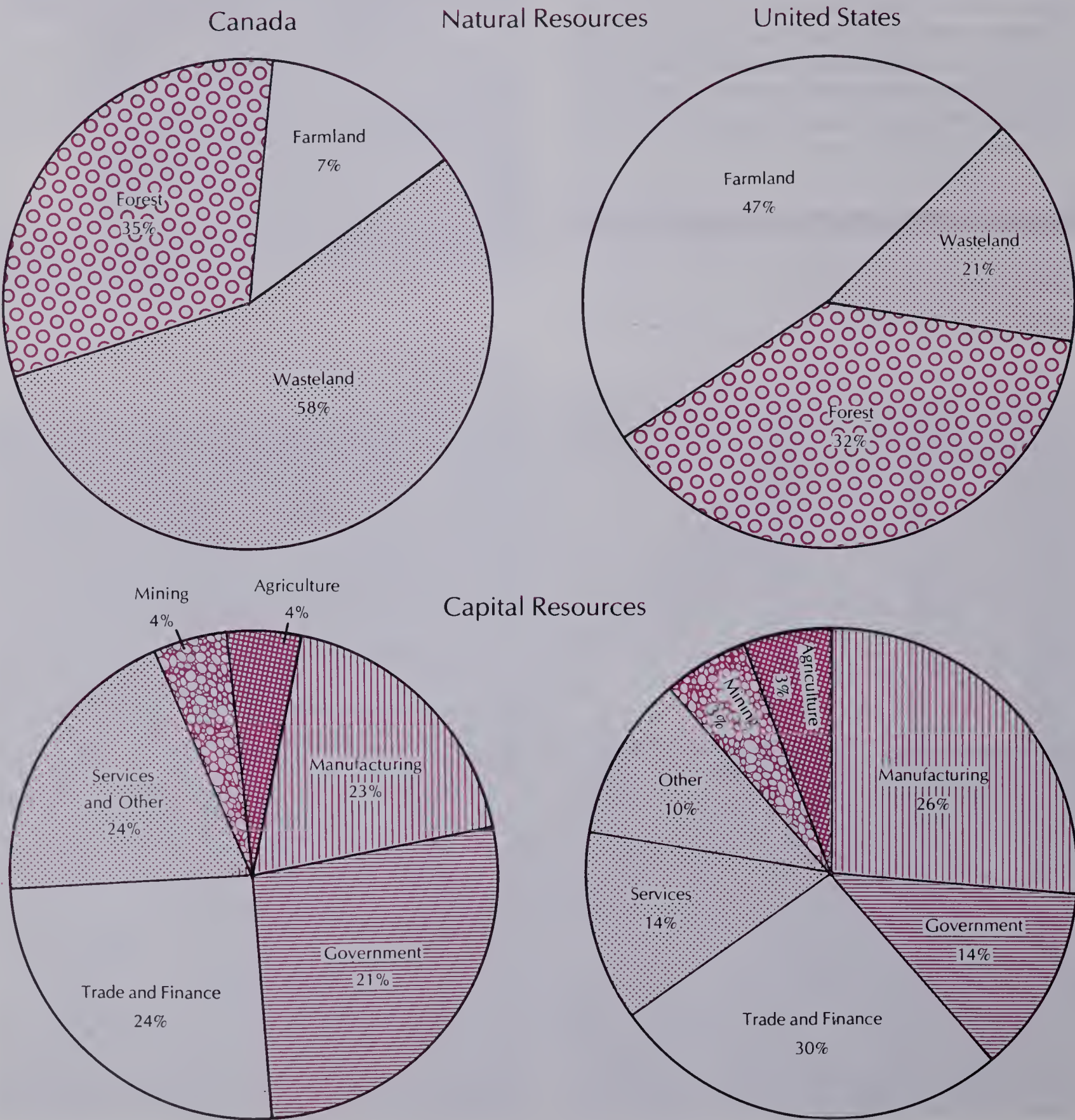


# What resources do Canadians and Americans have?

There are three main resources: natural, human, and capital.

Study the charts carefully. They list the important natural, human, and capital resources in Canada and the United States.

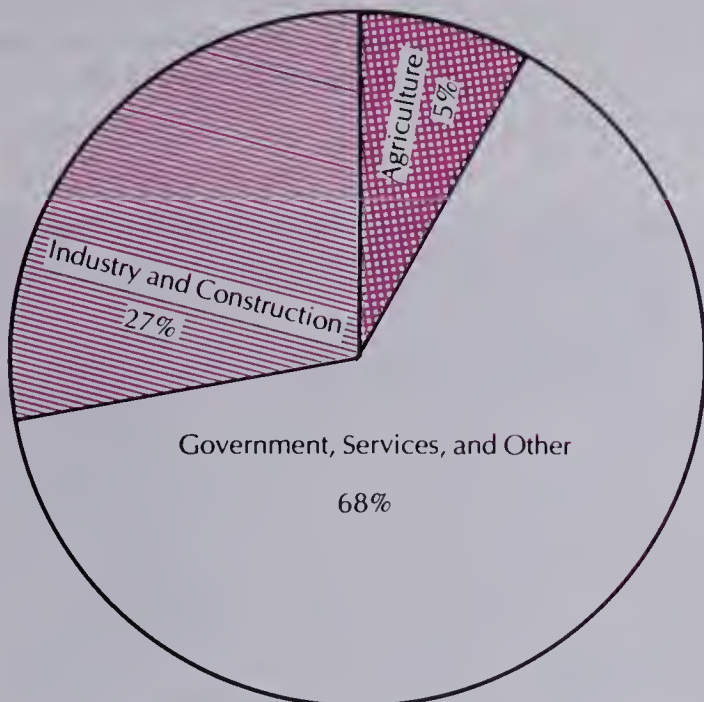
Consider these facts. In 1980, Canada's total income was \$230 billion, while the United States' was \$2300 billion. Canada is the world's largest producer of asbestos, nickel, and zinc. The United States produces more electrical energy, computers, aluminum, coal, copper, and lead than any other country.



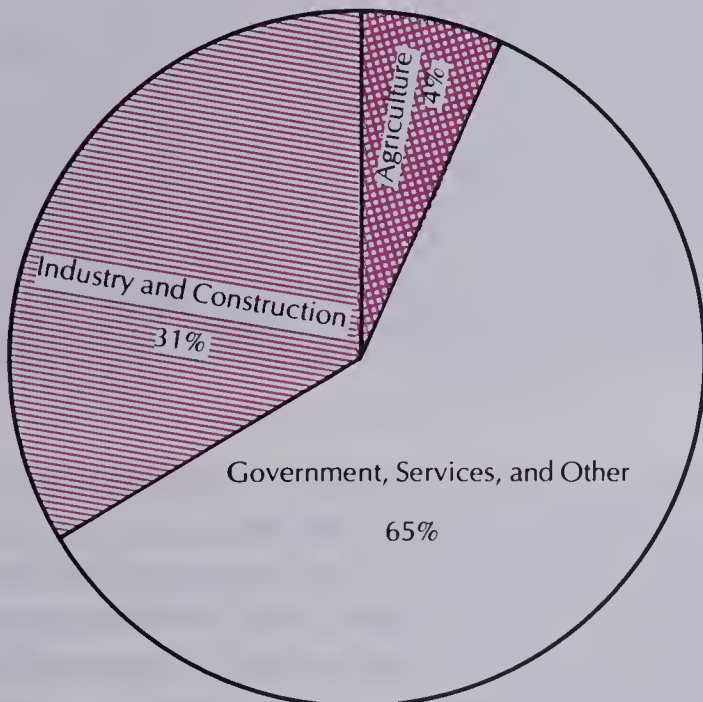


## Human Resources

### Canada



### United States



Which resources do we share now? Canadians and Americans have been sharing the resources of North America for a long time. Each country is the other's best customer. Canada buys about 25 per cent of the goods that the U.S. exports. This is more than any other country. And the U.S. buys 80 per cent of Canada's exports.

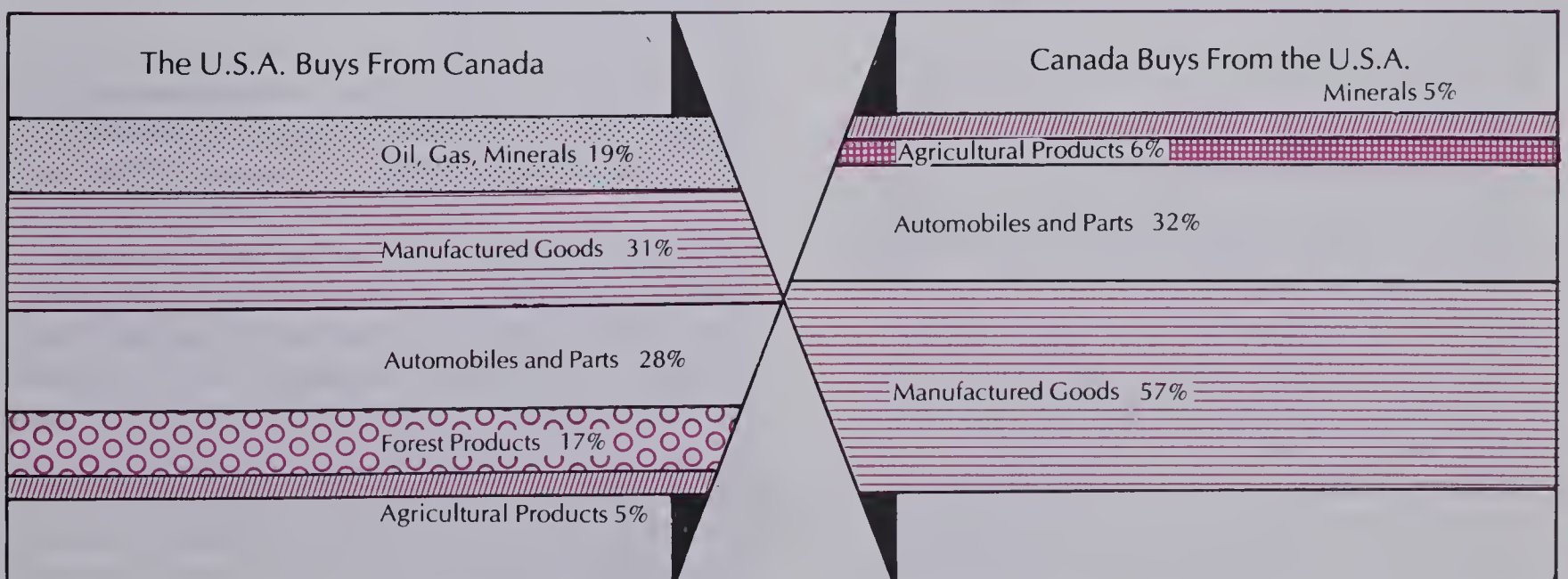
In 1978, U.S. exports to Canada were worth \$28 billion. Canada's exports to the U.S. that year were worth \$34 billion.

Which country sells the most goods to the other?

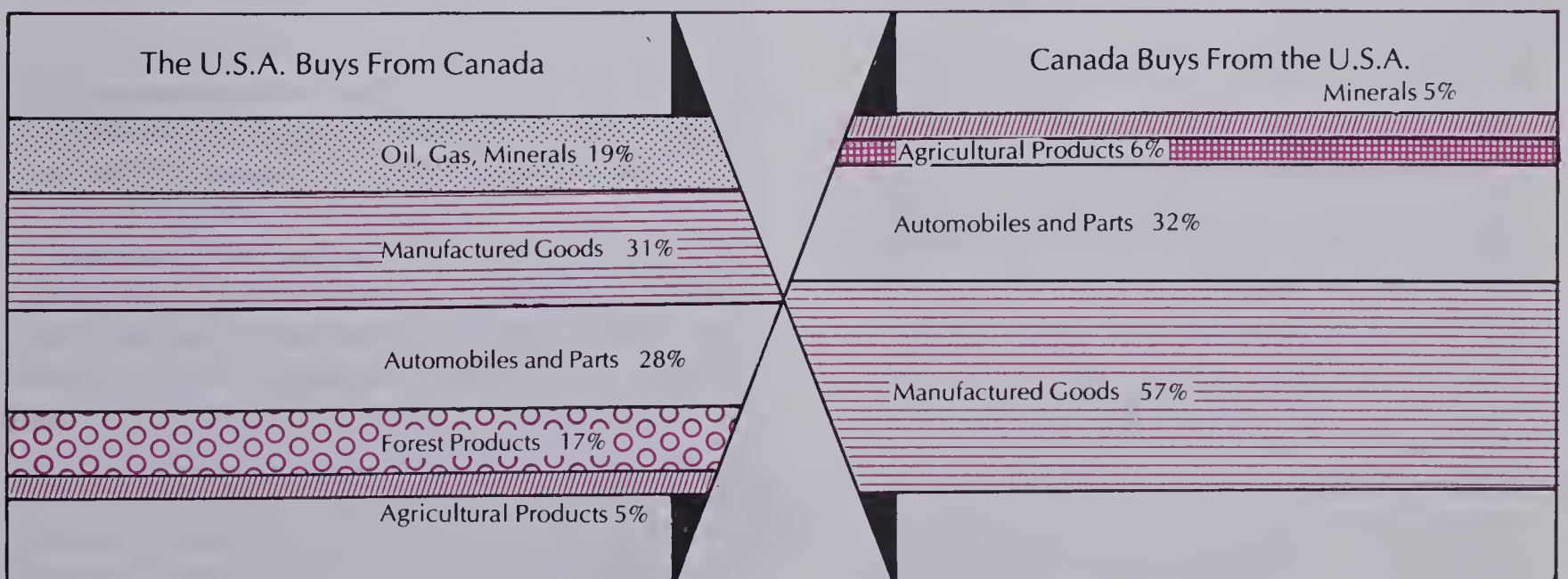
## Questions and Activities

- Compared with Canada, how big is the United States
  - in land area?
  - in size of population?
  - in total income?
  - in production of minerals and lumber?
  - in manufacturing?
- Which country is the world's biggest producer of:
  - aluminum?
  - electrical energy?
  - asbestos?
  - zinc?
  - computers?
- By using the trade figures, can you tell which country depends more on manufactured goods? more on natural resources?
- Which country has the most people employed in industry and construction?
- Clip from newspapers any news articles which deal with Canadians and Americans sharing resources. Make a short summary of each article to tell what it says. Explain what these articles show about Canadian and American cooperation.

### The U.S.A. Buys From Canada



### Canada Buys From the U.S.A.





# How are Canadians and Americans different from each other?

Both countries celebrate their national days with picnics, parties, parades, and fireworks. Can you tell which photograph shows July 1 in Canada and which shows July 4 in the United States? (Photos: U.S. Travel Service and Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism.)



## Differences in the Past

Are Canadians and Americans so similar that there are no differences between us? What is it that makes Canadians and Americans continue to live in different countries?

We can look at our history to help us answer these questions. For example, we have disagreed about these events in the past.

- At the time of the U.S. War of Independence, both Canadians and Loyalists disagreed with the goals of the American colonists.
- Some Americans wanted to take over Canada in 1812. Canadians and the British fought together to defeat the invaders.
- In the 1860s, there was fear that American forces might once again invade Canada. The Canadian colonies decided to form a country that would be strong enough to resist.
- When Britain declared war on Germany in 1914 and in 1939, Canada immediately declared war, too. But many Americans thought

that the wars were European problems and stayed out until 1917 and 1941.

- In the 1970s, Americans became involved in a war in Vietnam. Many Canadians were against this war. Some Americans who did not want to fight were allowed to stay in Canada.

## Differences Today

What is the population of the United States? of Canada? How many times bigger is the American population? This is probably the greatest difference, and it has a very strong effect on Canada.

Canadians have a huge land with many natural resources but quite a small population. Americans have a much larger population to develop their land and resources. In Canada, the government has often had to provide money for big projects. Examples of this are the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880s and the Alberta Tar Sands plants in the 1970s. Government often plays a big part in Canadian development.



Special Holidays in Canada	
Celebration	Date
New Year's Day	January 1
Good Friday	Changes each year
Easter Sunday	Changes each year
Easter Monday	Changes each year
Victoria Day	3rd Monday in May
Canada Day	July 1
Labour Day	1st Monday in September
Thanksgiving	2nd Monday in October
Remembrance Day	November 11
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26

Special Holidays in the U.S.A.	
Celebration	Date
New Year's Day	January 1
Lincoln's Birthday	February 12
Washington's Birthday	3rd Monday in February
Easter Sunday	Changes each year
Memorial Day	4th Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	1st Monday in September
Columbus Day	2nd Monday in October
Thanksgiving	4th Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25

British traditions have influenced both countries. Americans became independent from Britain by war. They kept some British traditions but developed many more that were independent, including a republican form of government with a President at the head.

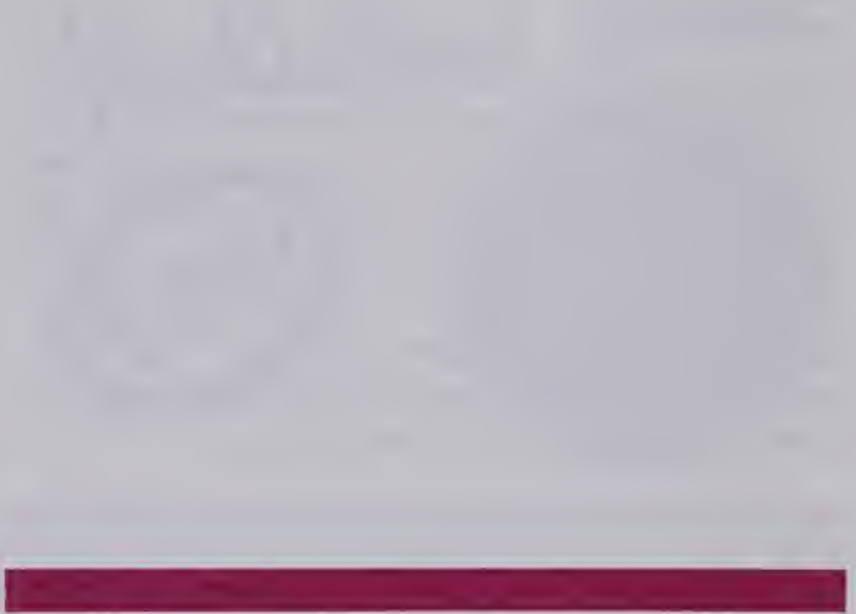
Canadians decided to keep their close links with Britain for much longer. When Canadian colonies joined as a Confederation in 1867, they copied the British parliamentary form of government. The British monarch is still the Head of State in Canada, although the Canadian government decides what is to be done.

Because Canadians and Americans have different governments, some of our laws are different. The gun laws are an example. You will remember that it was the militia that helped win the American War of Independence. People who developed the country took pride in being independent. Many Americans believe they should have the right to carry guns. Problems arise from this. Americans have far more guns and many more murders than Canadians do.

Some people believe it is because Canada's gun laws are much more strict.

Canada was built by the French as well as the British. Canadians believe that people from other countries should be allowed to keep their customs and traditions if they wish. Americans tend to believe that people coming to the United States should become American citizens and adopt American customs and traditions.

Canada's one great geographical difference is the North. This is a huge area covering two thirds of all of Canada. It does not offer much hope for farming. But it probably has billions of dollars worth of minerals that have yet to be discovered. This still presents a great challenge to our future.



### Questions and Activities

1. What holidays do Americans celebrate that Canadians do not? Why?
2. Compare the two photographs showing each country celebrating the national day. What is different?
3. What do the examples from history tell you about what Canadians believe in and what Americans believe in?
4. What other differences can you think of? (Think of sports activities, ways of talking, and so on.)
5. Make your own timeline. Start at 1800. Use one centimetre to equal ten years. Put on the events that are mentioned on these two pages.



# What problems face Canadians and Americans?

You have learned about the many things shared by Canadians and Americans. Often, the result has been co-operation between the two countries. Sometimes, however, the Canadian and American views are different and difficulties arise. These are some examples.

## Pollution

Most people in the Great Lakes area work for industry. But industry has polluted the lakes. Some are now dead, that is, the fish and vegetation have been killed. Sometimes, this is because water leaving the factories contains harmful chemicals. More often, it is because of acid rain. This is the result of harmful chemicals leaving the factories through smokestacks, getting into the atmosphere, and eventually being carried down by rain.

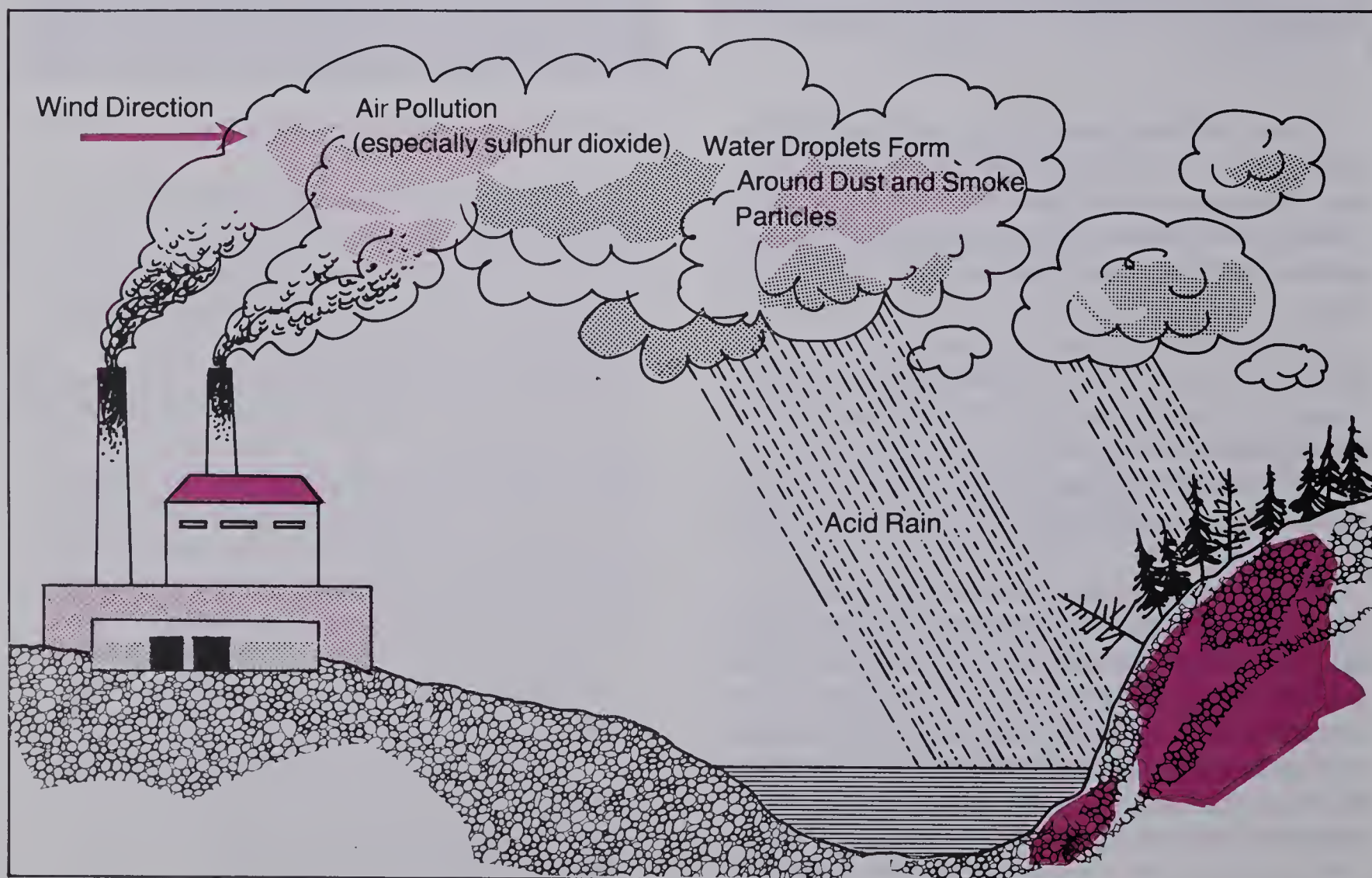
In Ontario, some 200 lakes have died this way. The Ontario government says that Americans have caused this because 70 per cent of the acid rain comes from the American side. Certainly, the most common winds blow from the southwest. But it is very difficult to pin down the exact factory that causes the problem.

The American view is that the factories have to keep working. Pollution controls are very costly. The American government may not want to force industry to change.

## Defence

The United States spends huge amounts of money on defence. About six per cent of American income goes to defence. Canadians spend less than two per cent of their income for this purpose.

Americans have more than 2 000 000 people in the armed forces and 800 000 in the reserves. Canadians have 80 000 in the armed forces. Some Americans feel that Canadians should be spending more on defence. They think it is important for North America to have a stronger defence system.







Would you like to join Canada's Armed Forces? If you did, what would you like to do? (Photo: Department of National Defence, Government of Canada.)

Some Canadians agree with this view. Many others think that because our population is smaller, we should approach our responsibilities in different ways.

## Ownership of Resources

To develop our resources, Canadians have often been helped by the British and Americans. Since 1918, Americans have put the greatest amount of money into developing Canadian industries and resources. This investment means that Americans now own large parts of many Canadian industries. For example:

Car industry	95% American owned
Textile industry	40% American owned
Mineral resources	40% American owned
Oil companies	70% American owned
Electrical products	55% American owned
Chemicals	60% American owned

As Canada has grown as a nation, Canadians have become more independent. Many want more Canadian ownership of resources and industries. They say that when there are bad times, the Canadian factories will be closed first by their American owners. Canadians will be put out of work.



*Holiday Inn®*



The General Motors logo and the others are symbols of American investment in Canadian resources. (Photo: General Motors, Canada.)

Americans would like to keep putting money into Canada. The American view is that Canada is one of the best countries in which to invest because we have so many similar ways of living.

## Questions and Activities

1. What is acid rain? How does it affect Canada?
2. What can Canada do about the defence question?
3. Do you think that Canadians should take over ownership of all their industries? Give three reasons for your answer.
4. Listen to the news on radio and TV for reports about other problems affecting both Canada and the U.S.A. Explain one of them in your own words.
5. Some Americans and Canadians feel that both countries would be better off if they joined to form one country. What do you think? Why?



# Should Canadians and Americans aim for the same goals?

Canadians and Americans sometimes show independence and sometimes show co-operation. The way that each country acts will depend on the values or beliefs that each country thinks are important.

Americans and Canadians share many values. Both countries believe that freedom of choice is important. Although the laws are different in each country, the purpose of many is the same.

Both countries would like to be "energy self-sufficient", that is, able to supply all energy needs. But the way that each goes about it has been different. The United States raised the price of gasoline so that people might use less of it. Canada decided to keep gasoline prices low by having the government pay part of the cost and by buying some of the foreign oil companies operating in Canada. Both countries have encouraged their citizens to conserve energy.

Have you seen posters like this? What are you doing to conserve energy? (Photos: Imperial Oil Limited.)



Sometimes, the goal is different. Many Canadians feel that we should keep our culture different from American culture. They say that we are in danger of losing our Canadian identity because most Canadians use the same language as Americans, we share so many things, and the size and nearness of the United States makes it hard for Canada to be itself.

Consider these facts about Canada:

- By the age of 11, the average child has seen about 12 000 h of television. More than half of all shows are American. Many boys and girls, then, have seen two or three hours of American shows every day of their life.
- Only 25 per cent of all books and magazines sold in Canada are Canadian.
- Most movies are made in the United States.
- Most records are recorded in the U.S.A.

All this means that Americans have a very strong influence on our culture — the way Canadians think, act, and live.

The Canadian government has tried to increase Canadian content on TV and radio. Some say that this means that we have less from which to choose. What do you think? Should we try harder to be different?

Canadian concern about culture is closely tied to our concern about who owns Canadian resources and industries.





Think of the gas stations near your home. Do you have any Gulf Canada, Texaco, or Imperial Oil (Esso) stations? Each of these is American owned. Some Canadians and the Canadian government have started to buy these resources and industries. To buy everything could take hundreds of billions of dollars. The advantage would be that these businesses would then be Canadian-owned and Canadian-controlled. The disadvantage is that it would be very expensive. Also, much of the money might have to come from the governments.

Another concern is international goals. Should Canadians aim for the same international goals as Americans?

The United States is a very important country in international affairs. Its huge armed forces, giant industries both at home and in other countries, and its large population help make it a “superpower”.

Canada has an important but different part to play. Our population is neither very small nor very large. It has strong industry. It has a well-organized system of government. Because of these things, Canada is respected by other countries in a different way from the United States. In particular, some poorer countries have a high respect for Canadian leadership. How might this affect the goals for which Canada should aim?

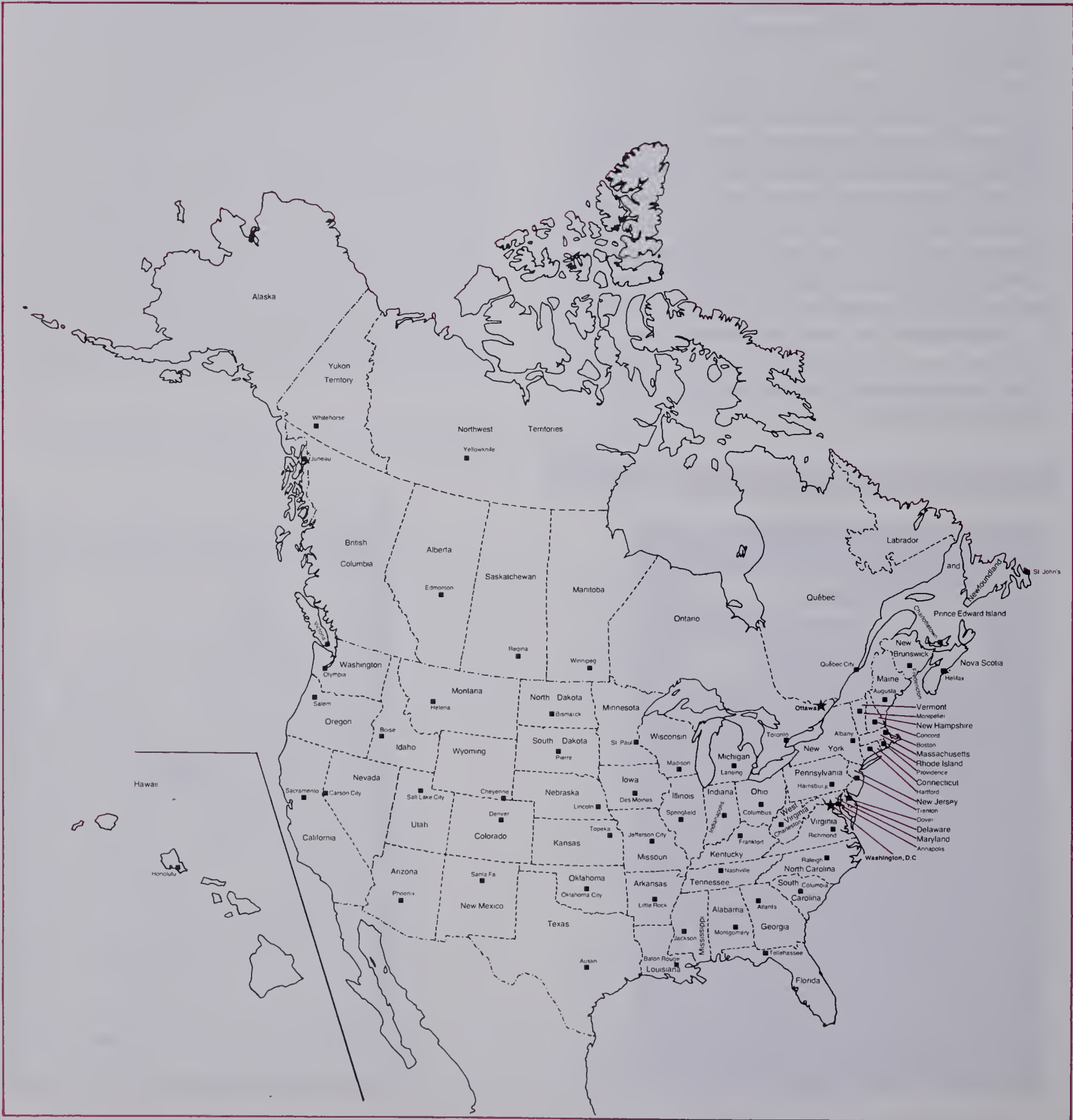
## Questions and Activities

1. When have Canadians and Americans aimed for the same goals?
2. Which American customs do you think are worth “borrowing” so that Canadians might benefit? Which habits or customs would you rather not have? Why?
3. If you wanted to know what people thought about having more Canadian shows on television, what questions would you ask? With three other classmates, choose five good questions. Interview at least five adults for their thoughts on the five questions. Make a chart to show the results.
4. In the Central States, water wells are running dry. Americans could buy water from Canada. What should Canadians think about before they say whether Americans should have the water?
5. Canadian businesses have provided special parts for the U.S. space shuttles. Should Canadians try to develop their own space program?



# Appendix A

## The Political Divisions of Canada and the United States





# Appendix B

## The States, the Provinces, and the Territories

The States of the United States		Capital	Joined the Union		
Alabama	Montgomery	1819	Utah	Salt Lake City	1896
Alaska	Juneau	1959	Vermont	Montpelier	1791
Arizona	Phoenix	1912	Virginia	Richmond	1788
Arkansas	Little Rock	1836	Washington	Olympia	1889
California	Sacramento	1850	West Virginia	Charleston	1863
Colorado	Denver	1876	Wisconsin	Madison	1848
Connecticut	Hartford	1788	Wyoming	Cheyenne	1890
Delaware	Dover	1787			
Florida	Tallahassee	1845			
Georgia	Atlanta	1788			
Hawaii	Honolulu	1959			
Idaho	Boise	1890			
Illinois	Springfield	1818			
Indiana	Indianapolis	1816			
Iowa	Des Moines	1846			
Kansas	Topeka	1861			
Kentucky	Frankfort	1792			
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1812			
Maine	Augusta	1820			
Maryland	Annapolis	1788			
Massachusetts	Boston	1788			
Michigan	Lansing	1837			
Minnesota	St. Paul	1858			
Mississippi	Jackson	1817			
Missouri	Jefferson City	1821			
Montana	Helena	1889			
Nebraska	Lincoln	1867			
Nevada	Carson City	1864			
New Hampshire	Concord	1788			
New Jersey	Trenton	1787			
New Mexico	Santa Fe	1912			
New York	Albany	1788			
North Carolina	Raleigh	1789			
North Dakota	Bismarck	1889			
Ohio	Columbus	1803			
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1907			
Oregon	Salem	1859			
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1787			
Rhode Island	Providence	1790			
South Carolina	Columbia	1788			
South Dakota	Pierre	1889			
Tennessee	Nashville	1796			
Texas	Austin	1845			

The Provinces and Territories of Canada		Capital	Joined
Alberta	Edmonton	1905	
British Columbia	Victoria	1871	
Manitoba	Winnipeg	1870	
New Brunswick	Fredericton	1867	
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John’s	1949	
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Created 1920	
Nova Scotia	Halifax	1867	
Ontario	Toronto	1867	
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	1873	
Québec	Québec City	1867	
Saskatchewan	Regina	1905	
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	Created 1898	



# Appendix C

## Presidents and Prime Ministers

Presidents of the United States	Years in Office	Prime Ministers of Canada	Years in Office
George Washington	1789 – 1797	Sir John A. Macdonald	1867 – 1873
John Adams	1797 – 1801		1878 – 1891
Thomas Jefferson	1801 – 1809	Alexander Mackenzie	1873 – 1878
James Madison	1809 – 1817	Sir John Abbot	1891 – 1892
James Monroe	1817 – 1825	Sir John Thompson	1892 – 1894
John Quincy Adams	1825 – 1829	Sir Mackenzie Bowell	1894 – 1896
Andrew Jackson	1829 – 1837	Sir Charles Tupper	1896
Martin Van Buren	1837 – 1841	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	1896 – 1911
William Henry Harrison	1841	Sir Robert Borden	1911 – 1920
John Tyler	1841 – 1845	Arthur Meighen	1920 – 1921
James K. Polk	1845 – 1849		1926
Zachary Taylor	1849 – 1850	William Lyon Mackenzie King	1921 – 1926
Millard Fillmore	1850 – 1853		1926 – 1930
Franklin Pierce	1853 – 1857		1935 – 1948
James Buchanan	1857 – 1861	R.B. Bennett	1930 – 1935
Abraham Lincoln	1861 – 1865	Louis St. Laurent	1948 – 1957
Andrew Johnson	1865 – 1869	John G. Diefenbaker	1957 – 1963
Ulysses S. Grant	1869 – 1877	Lester B. Pearson	1963 – 1968
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877 – 1881	Pierre Elliott Trudeau	1968 – 1979
James A. Garfield	1881		1980 –
Chester A. Arthur	1881 – 1885	Joseph Clark	1979 – 1980
Grover Cleveland	1885 – 1889		
Benjamin Harrison	1889 – 1893		
Grover Cleveland	1893 – 1897		
William McKinley	1897 – 1901		
Theodore Roosevelt	1901 – 1909		
William Howard Taft	1909 – 1913		
Woodrow Wilson	1913 – 1921		
Warren G. Harding	1921 – 1923		
Calvin Coolidge	1923 – 1929		
Herbert Hoover	1929 – 1933		
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933 – 1945		
Harry S. Truman	1945 – 1953		
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953 – 1961		
John F. Kennedy	1961 – 1963		
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963 – 1969		
Richard M. Nixon	1969 – 1974		
Gerald R. Ford	1974 – 1977		
Jimmy Carter	1978 – 1981		
Ronald Reagan	1981 –		



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# Appendix D

## Some Important Words

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**Abolish.** Get rid of. Stop.

**Barren.** Without any kind of growth.

**Capital resources.** Tools, machines, and other goods which are made by people and which are used to make more goods.

**Census.** A record or count of something, such as a count of the people living in a country.

**Climate.** The average of the weather which a place has over many years.

**Culture.** The background and way of living of a people or society. The customs and traditions shared by a society or group of people.

**Erosion.** Wearing away by such forces as ice, water, rain, wind, and ocean currents.

**Ethnic origin.** The country or area from which a person or his/her ancestors came.

**Goals.** The important points or targets for which a person or a group is aiming.

**Human resources.** The people of a country. This term also refers to the training and education of a country's people.

**Identity.** The special way of life of a person, a group, or a country.

**Immigrate.** To move into a country.

**Indentured servant.** A person who signed an agreement to do all the work his or her owner wanted. Indenture agreements usually lasted for seven years. The servants who signed them were usually paid very little money.

**Independence.** Being on your own. Doing things without the help of others.

**Industrialized.** Taken over by industry.

**Interaction.** Having an effect on one another. People who are interacting are working together, fighting with each other, or affecting each other in some way.

**Linkages.** Agreements or understandings which join groups or countries or which are shared by groups or countries.

**Mass production.** Producing large numbers of the same item at a high rate of speed. For example, in the automobile industry, each worker (or machine) makes one part over and over, then the parts are assembled (put together) to provide a finished product.

**Metropolitan.** An area which is built up around a large city. The area includes the city itself and its suburbs.

**Migration.** Movement from one place to another.

**Multicultural.** Many cultural backgrounds. Canada is a multicultural nation because its people came from many different countries and cultures.

**Natural resources.** Resources found in Nature. Examples are minerals, fish, land, water, and air.

**Perspective.** The way in which a person or country sees something. The point of view.

**Pollution.** Making land, air, or water unclean because of human actions.

**Race.** A large group of people who often share physical characteristics, such as the same colour of skin.

**Raw materials.** Resources used by industry to make products. For example, coal, iron ore, and limestone are combined to make iron.

**Reciprocity.** An arrangement for two persons or countries to share something fairly. In a reciprocity agreement, both sides receive equal benefits.

**Republican.** A form of government where the people elect a president to act as the leader of the government and the head of state.

**Resin.** A sticky liquid that comes from trees.

**Resources.** Ways or items that are useful in the production of goods and services.

**Skilled labour.** Workers who have had special training or education.

**Standard of living.** The average comfort in which a people live.

**Suburbs.** Areas of a city which are out of the downtown core. Usually, suburbs are residential areas where people have their homes.

**Synthetic.** Artificially made. Not found in Nature.

**Traitor.** A person who turns against his or her own country or side.

**Urban.** Having to do with a city.

**Vegetation.** Plant growth.

**Vigilante.** A person who takes the law into his or her own hands. This sometimes happened in the American West during the period of 1860 to 1890. Vigilante groups would try to punish the lawless or run them out of town.



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